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Annual Report of
THE BRITISH COUNCIL
1948-1949

PREAMBLE TO THE ROYAL CHARTER OF IN-
CORPORATION GRANTED BY H.M. THE KING
TO THE BRITISH COUNCIL, 1940

“WHEREAS it has been represented to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that for the purpose of promoting a wider knowledge of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the English language abroad and developing closer cultural relations between Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other countries for the purpose of benefiting the British Commonwealth of Nations and with a view to facilitating the holding of, and dealing with, any money provided by Parliament and any other property, real or personal, otherwise available for those objects and with a view to encouraging the making of gifts and bequests in aid of the said objects, it is expedient that the voluntary association now existing and known as the British Council should be created a Body Corporate :”

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

PATRON : H.M. THE KING

REPORT FOR

1948-1949

3 HANOVER STREET
LONDON : JUNE MCMXLIX

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REPORT ON THE COUNCIL'S WORK

For the Year ended 31st March, 1949 .

I. GENERAL

As explained in the Report for 1947-48, the sums voted for the work of the British Council were some ten per cent less than for the previous year. The scale of activities was reduced by the beginning of the financial year, and, except for a few liabilities which could not be terminated without longer notice, the staff and services of the Council were on the reduced scale throughout the year. In response to strong representations from Switzerland, however, it was decided to re-open an office there on a reduced scale. This was done early in 1949.

Representatives were sent to India and Pakistan and have laid foundations for future work in both countries. Shortage of accommodation, and the consequent high purchase prices and rents of property, limited the rate of expansion.

The work of the Council during the year has made steady progress, marked by few outstanding events. In exception to this must be mentioned the tour of the Old Vic Company, led by Sir Laurence Olivier and Miss Vivien Leigh, to Australia and New Zealand, which was an outstanding success, both aesthetically and financially. One of the most valuable results of this tour is the impetus which it has given to a movement in Australia towards the founding of a National Theatre. This movement will gain still further from a visit made by Mr. Tyrone Guthrie at the request of the Australian Government to advise them on theatrical matters.

In Chapters III and IV of this Report particulars are given of some of the special activities in the Regions at Home and Overseas. These, however, form but a fraction of the work done. It is not possible here to give a full picture of the day-to-day work which is going on all the time; nor can any complete account be given in Chapter II of the regular work in the Council's Headquarters described as Functional. In all overseas centres, there is a steady flow of enquiries upon scientific, medical,

educational, artistic and other matters, such as what is going on in the United Kingdom in the way of research or what are the standard or recent publications for particular subjects; and of other specific requests of all kinds: for the purchase on repayment of books which are unobtainable locally: for help in entering a United Kingdom University: for British lecturers: for advice on the methods of teaching English: for help in the selection of professors or lecturers on English subjects for Universities and other training establishments: for technical films, educational aids, gramophone records and sheet music by British composers: for tours of British orchestras, theatrical and ballet companies: for art exhibitions: and for individual exponents of the arts. In the Home Regions, large numbers of overseas students seek help in making personal contacts with British homes, advice on all aspects of life in the United Kingdom, advice and help in their arrangements during vacations, help in finding suitable accommodation, and in emergencies.

Most of this work is done locally, where it takes up much of the time of the staff, but many enquiries and requests have to be referred to Headquarters.

The Council can supply only a limited number of specialist officers overseas, and it is all the more important to maintain an adequate staff of specialists in London. The scope for specialist officers overseas is, however, very wide and when it is possible to appoint one, sound work is done. In Italy, for instance, the Council maintains a Science Officer. As an illustration of his activities, the development of anaesthesia as a specialist branch of surgery is interesting.

In his efforts to make closer contact with the medical profession, the Science Officer decided to show some films on anaesthesia which had been made by Imperial Chemical Industries. The films demonstrated to Italian medical men the recent developments of knowledge and practice in anaesthesia in the United Kingdom. Italy had been cut off both before and during the war from first-hand knowledge of certain aspects of medical practice outside Italy, and anaesthesia was one subject on which more knowledge was required. The medical profession quickly appreciated the value of the films and the performances were most successful. This led to the despatch of Mr. Geoffrey Organe, of the Westminster Hospital, on a lecture tour. In the short time at his disposal, he lectured in Italian to over two thousand medical men in five cities, and gave practical demonstrations of technique to selected surgeons. The Council also invited an

Italian surgeon to the United Kingdom as a Bursar. The practical experience of recent developments which he gained during his stay here was used on his return for the benefit of the medical profession in Italy, who have welcomed the facilities afforded by modern technique because they markedly extend the possibilities of operational treatment.

Three sets of films were made available and were used in undergraduate training. Articles for technical journals were prepared on the subject, and an important Italian surgical journal started a special section on anaesthesia. Three schools of anaesthesia have been, or are being, established in Italy based upon British practice and upon the knowledge acquired indirectly from this country. The close connection between the medical profession in the two countries which has thus grown up in the technical sphere has extended to equipment and supplies.

Italy has also shown great interest in the social services in the United Kingdom. For instance, interest in the treatment of juvenile delinquency in the United Kingdom was aroused in the responsible Italian Minister by a British Council film on the subject which was shown to him privately. As a result of this, some experimental work was undertaken in Italy. This was supplemented by the visit of a specialist from Italy to the United Kingdom, and more recently by a lecture tour by Mr. John Watson, who is well-known in this country as a London magistrate who has specialised in this work. As a result, legislation has been enacted in Italy to enable the adoption of preventive work which will be based upon practice in the United Kingdom. Further study has since been undertaken by a group of specialists attending a Council course in the United Kingdom, and it is hoped that the close association in this social and humanitarian work will be of permanent value to Italy.

There have been many things that we in this country have learnt from Italy. The instances given above describe the reverse process: the exchange of knowledge is profitable to both sides.

There were two other events in Italy of quite a different kind, for both of which the Council can reasonably claim credit. One was the award to Mr. Henry Moore of the prize given by the Italian Government to the best foreign sculptor at the biennial international art exhibition at Venice, where the Council organised the British section showing works by J. M. W. Turner and Moore. The other was a production in the grand manner of Purcell's opera "Dido and Aeneas" at the Teatro dell'Opera, Rome. This remarkable production, for which the Council had no

financial responsibility, may reasonably be regarded as one result of several years' work by the Representative and the Music Officer in bringing British music before the Italian public.

It is natural that books and other publications should play an important part in the Council's work abroad. The Council's libraries overseas now contain over 215,000 books, excluding the usual works of general reference. One example may be given of the use of a Council library. In Paris, the lending stock (well above the average) is 13,000 volumes. About 1500 individuals have paid deposits to enable them to use the library, and on an average each borrows one book every three weeks. The total number of books lent to individuals in 1948/49 was 22,574, compared with 14,428 in the previous year, and 10,758 in 1946/47. During 1948, the library began in addition to lend books in blocks to the larger French public libraries, and by the end of the year, 30 libraries were covered by this scheme. There are also 52 postal borrowers from the provinces, mainly professors of English. The Council has small regional libraries in France at Lyons, Nancy, Toulouse and Lille.

The Reading Rooms in Centres contain a cross section of British periodical literature, mainly on current affairs and specialist and technical subjects. Even more than books, periodicals reflect the thought and outlook of the day, while to the scientific worker or technician, they are the essential channel through which alone he can keep in touch with other workers and abreast of current developments. It is the common practice also of scientific and learned societies to exchange their journals with their counterparts in other countries : the Council has arranged very nearly 3,000 such exchanges.

Since, two years ago, the Council agreed at the request of the Publishers' Association of Great Britain to organise the book sections at International Trade Fairs, it has been responsible for virtually all exhibitions of British books abroad. At Trade Fairs, the books are chosen and exhibited by the Council and supplied free by the publishers. Such displays have been seen recently at Prague, Vienna, Copenhagen and Paris. An example of the smaller specialist exhibitions, of which the Council does many, is one of university text books which toured the universities of the Netherlands.

The Council is no longer concerned directly with the sale of books abroad, having handed its responsibilities, at the wish of the Government, to the Central Office of Information. The final figures are now available for the sales arranged by the Council, through B.E.S. Ltd., a company

which it controlled, during the war and the period immediately following. The published price of the books thus sold, sales which could not have been privately effected owing to the difficulties of the time, was £458,679.

The purchase and use of British books is also incidentally encouraged by the Council's specialist officers serving overseas, by the lecturers who are specially sent by the Council, and by those who give their services to the Council as lecturers when otherwise visiting overseas countries. When dealing with specialist or technical subjects, lecturers bring to the notice of their audiences the best and most up-to-date British publications on their subjects. It cannot, of course, be claimed that Britain is supreme in all educational, scientific, or other cultural subjects, but she leads in some and has a useful contribution in most, if not all, and it is the Council's business to demonstrate it.

Of the Council's own periodicals, *English Language Teaching*, a late comer, has proved successful both financially and in meeting a genuine need, since it is the only publication of its kind. *British Book News*, which includes the only select, classified and annotated book-list covering all fields of knowledge that is published in Britain, is compiled with the help of the Library Association, Aslib and many specialist librarians. With the assistance of Toronto Public Library, the National Libraries at Canberra and Cape Town, the National Library Service of New Zealand and other authorities, *British Book News* has recently been extended to cover books published in the Commonwealth.

The Council's activities overseas and at home are closely inter-related. The Council's aim is to interpret Britain to people overseas. The best place to understand Britain is the United Kingdom. The Council, therefore, spends money on bringing to the United Kingdom selected visitors, including post-graduate scholars, specialists, and men prominent in their professions or in public life, or leaders of movements associated with educational or social services. Many others who come at their own expense, or are brought here by some other agency, e.g., Commonwealth research students, non-European Colonial administrators, or the holders of Fellowships granted by the United Nations specialised agencies, are helped to know more about this country, not only for itself as a country with an interesting past, a lively present and a hopeful future, but also as the core of the larger Commonwealth. Apart from financial limitations, there are physical difficulties in providing highly specialised information for more than a restricted number of visitors. The many educational,

industrial and social organisations and individuals who assist can do so only to the extent possible without prejudicing their normal duties. An increasing proportion of the visitors so assisted by the Council are coming without financial aid from the Council.

The staff of the Visitors Department and in the United Kingdom outside London depend upon the Representatives overseas for the selection of and advice on the visitors from their countries who merit this special attention. The work of the Representatives overseas is aided and their influence greatly increased by that attention. It should be noted that as regards the United Nations Fellowships, of which there is now a large number, the Council is the recognised administering agency in the United Kingdom.

The main impact of the work overseas is, however, upon specialists, students and members of the general public who are unable to visit Britain. To assist the Council's overseas staff, it is necessary to provide from the United Kingdom a regular supply of cultural information, whether in the shape of books, documentary films, gramophone records, prints or periodicals, or in the form of lectures, and occasional visits of exhibitions of art and literature, orchestras, dramatic and ballet companies, or individual artistes or conductors. About half of the headquarters staff is employed in the provision of these supplies and services.

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Since the war, His Majesty's Government has entered into Cultural Conventions with France, Brazil, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Czechoslovakia. Each of these treaties provides for co-operation between the two governments concerned in promoting in each country the fullest possible knowledge and understanding of the intellectual, artistic, scientific, technical and educational activities and the history and way of life of the other. The Conventions thus cover all forms of educational or occupational exchange of persons, the recognition of academic and professional qualifications, the grant of scholarships by the one country to students from the other, the establishment of Institutes or Centres and the fulfilment of the objects of the Convention by the aid of books, films, radio and other material. The Convention usually provides for the appointment of a Mixed Commission, half of whose members are appointed by one Government and half by the other. The Commission meets at least once a year to examine the work done to promote the objects of the Convention during

the year, and to make proposals to the Governments for further development. The British Council is usually nominated by the British Government as its principal agent in the matters arising from the Conventions and is represented on and provides the Secretariat for the British sections of the Mixed Commissions. Although the use of Cultural Conventions was a growing practice on the part of Governments between the two wars, the British had not previously entered into any. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, regular consultation with the other Governments on this kind of subject is a new thing and experience shows that it is most useful.



The Council has hitherto refrained from including a statement of expenditure in its Annual Report because an Account is rendered annually to Parliament, and is thus available to the public. That Account, however, being related to Parliamentary Estimates, which are not designed for publicity purposes, conveys little information of the Council's activities. As the Council desires to give such information, an analysis of the expenditure for 1947-48, the last year for which complete figures are available, has been included in this Report.

Organisation

The management of the Council is vested, under the Royal Charter, in the Executive Committee, which may consist of not less than 15 and not more than 30 members. The present members represent unofficially a wide variety of interests. Most are private individuals, but a minority are appointed as representatives of the Government departments most directly concerned with the Council's work. The present composition of the Committee is shown in Appendix I.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee is also the Director-General, and as such is a full-time officer in direct touch with the day to day work of the Council. The Secretary of the Committee is also Secretary of the Council and Controller of the Central Division, including the Secretariat. The Director-General is assisted by two Assistant Directors-General, the senior acting as his deputy in his absence. The first (Regional) Assistant Director-General is responsible for the Representatives and their work,

the second (Functional) Assistant Director-General is responsible for the services.

Expenditure

In 1947-8, the last year for which final figures are available and before the 10 per cent cut referred to above, the total expenditure was £3,161,000, of which £1,607,000, rather more than half, was incurred in the centres overseas. Of the expenditure in London, educational services and material account for £577,000, Arts for £167,000, Common Services for £341,000 and Headquarters administrative staff for £170,000. A more detailed analysis of the 1947-48 expenditure is given in Appendix III.

Of the expenditure in overseas countries and in regional home centres, nearly two-thirds is on the pay and allowances of the staff. The rest covers accommodation, local travel and other services. Most of the material provided is educational; much of it is related to the Council's specific responsibilities for encouraging and actively helping the knowledge and use of the English language overseas. Other aids, such as films, music, books, and lectures are designed partly to arouse interest in the United Kingdom's cultural achievements and to afford a better understanding of the background of our social and our intellectual achievements. The work is not without material advantages. Exports, such as scientific textbooks, general literature, musical records, sheet music, modern art, and the overseas employment of specialised teachers and advisers earn foreign currency without any appreciable element of imported raw material. In some countries the Council subsidises lecturers in scientific training establishments, whose work incidentally accustoms their pupils to the use of British equipment.

As explained above, the work overseas is supplemented and continued in the United Kingdom by the grant of scholarships and bursaries to selected overseas graduates and specialists, by courses for groups of people, and by attention to visitors who come with specific aims. The expenditure of the Council on this work is mostly on the staff who supervise the visits and courses and attend to the welfare of many thousands of overseas students. The proportion of salaries to the expenditure on this service is high because the staff are mainly engaged on liaison work, and the main instruction is given, generally at no cost to the Council, by Government, municipal, and other organisations, and by industries and individuals who co-operate.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of welfare work in the United Kingdom among overseas students. They come from all over the world, and include men and women who will be of decisive importance in their countries' affairs in the future. Many of the scholars brought to this country in the past hold today positions of great importance. If overseas students are treated with discourtesy, or even with aloofness or indifference, the value to this country of their stay here may be lost. Expenditure on students' welfare work is lessened by help given by local residents, some as individuals and many as members of voluntary organisations, who are interested in fostering good relations in international affairs, and are generously willing to give time and hospitality to these students who are away from their homes.

Attention was recently drawn in the Press to apparent inconsistencies in the Council's Estimates in the distribution of its expenditure between the various countries. On the figures shown in the countries' Estimates, which were all that were available to the Press, the criticism was justified, for they do not appear to be related to the political or economic importance of the several countries. The form of the Estimates and Accounts, as presented to Parliament, makes it impossible to obtain from them alone a fair picture of the relative importance of each country. Only two subheads are analysed to show expenditure as between countries—Subhead A, Salaries, and Subhead B, Office Charges. The other seven subheads and the Appropriations in Aid Subhead are shown only as totals. Expenditure on Salaries and Office Charges, as shown in the Estimates, can give no true picture of the cost of work in each country, but even if all the Subheads were shown in detail by countries the result would still be an imperfect reflection of the relative importance of the country or of the value of the work. Two factors modify any conclusion so drawn—(a) the cost of living, which varies widely, so that an officer of a particular grade and U.K. scale of salary might cost much more in one country than in another, and (b) much of the work in some countries is carried out in Institutes maintained by Anglophil Societies, by Universities, and by workers' educational organisations working in co-operation with the Council.

In Argentina, for instance, in the Estimates for 1949-50, the salaries and office charges account for £38,487, but there are in that country seventeen Argentine-British Societies, which are mainly self-supporting though most of them are under Directors selected by the Council or on its advice, whose salaries are wholly or partly paid by the Council. All other

expenses are met from local funds, the main sources of which are the fees from students.

In Spain, on the other hand, where there are five Institutes, the whole costs of the Institutes are borne by the Council but are offset to an appreciable degree by subscriptions from members and fees from students. The total expenditure in the current Estimates for salaries and office charges in Spain amount to £67,751, and the receipts to £31,000.

Expenditure in Egypt and Turkey is still high in comparison with most countries, but in both large sums were spent during the war, for obvious reasons, since when there has been continuous reduction; but if the expenditure is reduced too quickly harm is done to the Council's cause and British prestige. For both countries provision is made for subsidies to British schools on a scale which is not necessary elsewhere. In Egypt no less than fourteen such schools are being subsidised, and play a very important part in the education not only of Egyptians but also of subjects of other countries in the Middle East.

In Norway more work is being done by the Council than is suggested by the cost of salaries and office charges which amount to £10,106, because of the co-operation of the Norwegian workers' educational organisations, the financially self-supporting Summer Schools, and similar favourable factors.

Italy is one of the countries in which the Council is spending considerably, the totals for salaries and office charges being £82,054. Work of great value is being done there as is illustrated by the note on pages 82-3-4.

It will be noted that little provision is made for Germany, or for Canada, and none for the United States. This is not because the Council considers them unimportant or unpromising fields for its activities but because provision has hitherto been made for cultural work in the British Zone of Germany by the Control Commission, and no dollars are available for the Council's work in North America.

Staff Matters

In last year's Report the Council drew attention to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Estimates in their third report for 1947/48, dated 24th March, 1948, "that the necessary discussions with the Treasury and other Government Departments on the proposed permanent British Council service should be carried out with all possible expedition." The

Council has done its best to carry out this recommendation. After exhaustive examination of its duties, and the grading of the staff necessary to carry them out on Civil Service standards, and after lengthy discussions with officers of the Foreign Office, the Council's proposals were submitted to the Treasury during the year. The issues raised are important and require very careful consideration. It is hoped that decisions in principle will soon be reached because in the meantime the Council cannot properly regrade the work and so ensure an economic use of staff, nor fully meet outstanding claims for regrading or increasing the salaries of sections or individual members of the staff. Some of the staff are probably underpaid, and some work long hours without extra remuneration.

The Council has arranged for the establishment of a Joint Staff Committee on the lines of a Whitley Council with representatives of all grades on the one side and official representatives on the other for discussion of conditions of service and promotion. It is hoped that this Committee will help to maintain harmony in the relations between the Council, as the employer, and its staff, and will also obtain from the staff useful suggestions for the better performance of its work.

II. FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

THE EDUCATIONAL ASPECT OF THE COUNCIL'S WORK ABROAD

The educational work of the Council has continued to expand steadily. There has been, in particular, an increase in the number of specialist educational posts overseas and there are now Education, Linguistics or Schools Officers in thirteen countries. These officers give information and advice to education authorities and individuals, assist in the training of teachers, help students to make appropriate contacts in this country and in general act as liaison officers in the field of education.

The Council has provided more specialised educational information and advice from London for authorities and individuals overseas, and also for visitors interested in the theory and practice of education in this country. Advice concerning the problems of teaching English as a foreign language has been made available to the Council's teaching officers and also to foreign teachers of English, and the Council was represented by its Linguistic Adviser at the International Congress of Linguists held in Paris in July, 1948, and at the Congress of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers held in Brussels in the same month.

Teaching Activities and Study Groups

Classes, discussions and lectures are held in 44 Council-controlled British Institutes and in 29 centres under the control of assisted Anglophil Societies. The principal subject of instruction is English, but the Council regards direct participation in the work of elementary language teaching as being of secondary importance and the main emphasis is on more advanced work, and particularly on the training of teachers. In addition to language teaching, most Institutes offer a wide range of activities intended to encourage an interest in British life and thought. During the year 1948/49 there were 44,803 students attending regular courses of instruction and 26,012 members enrolled for extra-curricular activities only.

One of the most important methods of maintaining contact with teachers of English is the provision of vacation courses which give opportunities for intensive instruction in the English language, for discussion of the problems connected with the teaching of English as a foreign language and for the presentation of material dealing with British life and background.

During the year 32 Summer Schools were held in 22 countries overseas and a total of over 1,600 persons attended. The staffs of eighteen courses in European countries were assisted by, and in certain cases entirely composed of, lecturers sent out from Britain, and arrangements were made for fifty lecturers and four student-assistants to attend Summer Schools abroad. The organisation of the majority of the Summer Schools was the responsibility of the Council, but in many countries the co-operation of the national education authorities was an essential part of the scheme and ensured wide publicity for the courses.

In some countries, notably Italy and Egypt, in addition to the annual Summer Schools the Council organised non-residential English Weeks to provide short courses of intensive instruction for teachers. A feature of these has been the enthusiasm of local education authorities and teachers' associations and foreign experts have sometimes made an important contribution to the programme of lectures.

Study Groups for those specially interested in a particular aspect of British life, for example teachers, lawyers, bank employees or local government officials, play an increasing part in the work of the Council overseas. Pamphlets, films, film-strips and wall-charts have been provided on various subjects, including British universities, adult education, training for industry, boys' clubs, juvenile delinquency and local government. One of the Summer Schools held in Norway was a special course for the training of Study Group leaders, organised in conjunction with the Norwegian Ministry of Education, the Norwegian Workers' Educational Association and other bodies engaged in adult education. In many cases Study Groups provide an opportunity for improving the English of those taking part, but often those most interested in a particular field of British achievement have no knowledge of the English language and study is then conducted in the mother tongue.

Lectures

Lectures play an important part in the activities overseas and are organised in a number of ways. The overseas staff undertake a large part of this work, assisted by suitable expert lecturers who happen to be locally available.

In addition, the Council organises tours by lecturers from the United Kingdom. These are frequently planned in response to specific requests from foreign and Commonwealth academic and professional organisations.

During 1948/49 151 lecture tours were arranged, and the post-war development of this activity is shown by the following figures:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of tours</i>
1944/45	20
1945/46	77
1946/47	107
1947/48	122
1948/49	151

There is considerable variety of plan. Some lecturers deliver formal lectures to public audiences, while others give informal talks to specialist groups. In some tours lecturing is of less importance and the chief purpose is to promote personal contacts among specialists. A wide range of subjects is covered, but during the year the main demand was for subjects of a practical and scientific nature, the subject analysis being: science and medicine 39%, social services and education 24%, literature 21%, fine arts and drama 7%, and miscellaneous 9%. (See Appendix VII.)

In organising the tours, the Council pays necessary expenses but the lecturers give their services without fee. It is fitting that the Council should record here its gratitude to the very large number of eminent lecturers who have undertaken this valuable work.

Examinations

The Council has continued to sponsor overseas the examinations of a number of recognised British examining bodies and has established new examination centres in several countries, including Burma, Java, Transjordan and Venezuela. The University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate works in co-operation with the Council in the organisation of the three examinations in English for candidates whose mother tongue is not English. The number of entries increased very considerably, and there was a satisfactory improvement in the standard of candidates at many centres. Examinations were held in thirty countries and figures of overseas centres for 1948 are:—

Lower Certificate (held in June and December): 2,292 candidates, 1,546 certificates.

Certificate of Proficiency (held in June and December): 1,270 candidates, 670 certificates.

Diploma of English Studies (held in December): 35 candidates, 28 certificates.

Universities

The year has seen a considerable development of the interchange schemes sponsored by the Council in co-operation with universities at home and overseas. The Anglo-Belgian scheme was expanded, eleven British professors visiting Belgian universities and nine Belgian professors visiting British universities during the year. Under the Cultural Conventions with the Netherlands and Norway arrangements have been made to operate similar schemes with universities in these countries. A separate scheme has been developed for the promotion of interchange between the universities of the United Kingdom and of the Commonwealth. This is administered by a Committee representing the Universities Advisory Committee of the British Council, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the United Kingdom and the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. The scheme provides for a two-way traffic of university teachers on study leave, research workers and distinguished scholars and scientists between United Kingdom and Commonwealth universities. A start was made in March, 1949, with the visit to South Africa of Lord Eustace Percy (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham), Sir Raymond Priestley (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham) and Professor J. Dover Wilson to take part in the inaugural celebrations of the University of Natal and to lecture at other South African universities.

The Council has continued to secure or recommend British candidates for posts in foreign universities. At the close of the year 43 such posts were either filled, or due to be filled, on a full-time basis. In addition 28 appointments in foreign universities were held by members of the Council's staff on a part-time basis (see Appendix VIII).

Scholars and Bursars

The Council awards scholarships to graduates of foreign, Colonial and Commonwealth Universities to enable them to spend either one or two academic years in this country to carry out advanced study. The majority have been placed in universities but some have more appropriately worked in technical colleges, hospitals, industrial undertakings or local government services.

During 1948/49, 242 new scholarships were awarded compared with 272 the previous year. These were allocated as follows:—Commonwealth and Colonies 58, Europe 97, Latin-America 37, Near and Middle East 20, and Far East 30. In addition, 119 of those who held scholarships in 1947/48

remained for all or part of a second year to enable them to complete courses of study. The total of Council scholars in the country during the academic year was thus 361, compared with 388 in the previous year. Those at universities and University Colleges were distributed as follows:— 27 at Oxford, 39 at Cambridge, 99 at London, 44 at other Universities in England and Wales, 15 in Scotland, and one at Belfast.

Scholars selected for awards normally continue work in the field of study in which they have graduated and the range of their studies is extremely wide. A broad classification by subjects of study pursued includes: Agriculture 15; Architecture and Town Planning 5; Art 14; Drama and Music 9; Education and the teaching of English 75; Engineering 25; Journalism 3; Law 10; Medicine 75; Science 54 and Sociology 25.

The Short-Term Bursary Scheme, designed mainly to enable persons such as industrial workers, technicians, social workers or local government officers to live in this country for periods of from three to six months and to pursue here their normal employment, was introduced in April, 1947, and developed considerably during 1948/49. It was necessary to reduce the scope of the scholarship scheme slightly in order to make provision for this expansion.

During the year awards were made to 105 bursars drawn from 40 countries. The majority were in industrial occupations and were placed with engineering and other firms, particularly in the aircraft, electrical and locomotive engineering trades. Most of the non-industrial bursars were social welfare workers and local government officials.

The Council assists with the placing and care of a number of private students and many who come over with scholarships from foreign governments. The Council gives assistance and advisory services to the Cultural Attachés of Embassies and Legations in London. Help was given in this way on behalf of 75 students during the year.

As far as possible Council Representatives are kept informed of university openings in this country and are thus able to advise students abroad who wish to study here. The Council assists a number of bodies interested in bringing students to this country. These include the United Nations specialised agencies and industrial undertakings. The Council is usually asked to advise and to help in arranging courses of study. In conjunction with the British Post-graduate Medical Federation the Council has helped with arrangements for the postgraduate studies of 35 medical practitioners

and, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, has assisted 25 nursing trainees from Iran.

An increasing number of foreign governments, and in some cases individual universities, are now offering scholarships to British students in return for scholarships offered by the British Council to students from the countries concerned. In nearly every case the Council has been asked to undertake the advertising of these scholarships in the United Kingdom and the arrangement of interviews, and to assist in the nomination of candidates. During 1948/49 62 foreign scholarships for British students were offered through the Council by twelve countries compared with 36 in 1947/48.

Higher Education in Great Britain and Ireland has been published as a handbook for students from overseas. It is a compendium of information for students from abroad concerning facilities for study in university and technical institutions in the United Kingdom.

Schools

The number of British and foreign schools overseas for which the Council has helped to recruit staff increased, the areas mainly concerned being Egypt and Latin-America. Appointments made include one headmaster, eighteen assistant masters and 45 assistant mistresses. The Council is working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education in its recently introduced scheme for the secondment of teachers to school posts abroad and is responsible for recommending to the Ministry that certain appointments are suitable to be so filled and for effecting recruitment for the majority of such posts.

Training Courses

Refresher courses were arranged for Council officers on leave from overseas. The object of these was to provide information of important recent developments in the main fields of British life and thought, and to afford an opportunity for discussion of the problems connected with the teaching of English as a foreign language.

THE PRINTED WORD

Library Services

Library policy in the Colonies has changed. The Council is no longer to "establish or maintain general public libraries." The process of trans-

ferring responsibility to the Colonies themselves is to be speeded. In Nigeria and the Gold Coast plans to this end are advanced; the Gold Coast Scheme has already received government approval. In the Eastern Caribbean, where a new director has given impetus to the vast Regional Library Scheme, hitherto wholly staffed by the Council and stocked by it and the Carnegie Corporation, the Governments were asked to relieve the Council of its responsibilities as soon as practicable. In Jamaica, on the other hand, the Council is to co-operate with the Government in operating a Regional Library.

The stock assembled in 1947 for the Council's main library in India was despatched; stocks are ready for Pakistan and for the provincial libraries. Small Council libraries were supplied to Australia and New Zealand, and elsewhere in the Commonwealth books were given to other libraries.

Work in foreign countries continued as before. In Europe, the demand for British books is undiminished. Tastes have changed little since the close of hostilities, except that books on reconstruction are no longer so much in demand. Science, medicine, engineering and current English literature are the most popular subjects.

Except to Palestine, book supply to the Middle East continued normally. The librarian from Palestine used the enforced exile from her own library to give much needed help to the Council libraries in Malta and Cyprus.

An analysis of the services to those countries where the Council is not represented, shows a variety of presentations. Books were given to a University in Canada, schools in Newfoundland, educational and other libraries in South Africa, and public libraries in British Honduras, Mauritius, Seychelles and the Falkland Islands. In the Far East cultural books were supplied to the Information Libraries in Indo-China and Thailand. In the Middle East, presentations were made to schools in the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia, and, through the Education Officer of the B.M.A., to educational establishments in Eritrea. In Tangier, cultural books were supplied to the Information Library, while the English seminary and the University library in Mainz, the University of Göttingen, the Allied Reading Room at Trieste, the "English Library" at Bucharest and the National Library in Iceland all received English cultural books.

The classification of the Home Library was completed and its cataloguing expedited. The rate of issues showed the greater interest taken in the Library by students from overseas and the members of the Council's staff.

An increasing proportion of the Librarian's time was spent in preparing bibliographies, requests for which came from all parts of the world.

Council Brochures

The *British Life and Thought* series was largely revised during the year and has re-appeared with a new cover design. The series *Arts in Britain* sold best and that not merely in the original editions, since Phoenix House published a bound volume of four of the essays and sold out a large printing on the ordinary market as well as a special printing for Readers' Union. A second volume appeared in the spring of this year. Books in the series were translated and published in Europe, China and Argentina.

Much preparatory work was done for new books in this series and for new picture books reflecting the current cultural scene. Under the editorship of Mr. Alan Frank the first *Year's Work in Music* has appeared. This will be repeated in 1949, when a companion to it, *Year's Work in the Theatre*, will be produced. Some new titles have appeared in the *Science in Britain* series. Sales of all series at 140,664 copies for the calendar year 1948 may be regarded as reasonably good; the sales of some of the translations published abroad were very encouraging.

Britain Today

This monthly illustrated magazine continued its policy of publishing articles and reviews by recognised authorities on life and thought in Great Britain. Thus Sir Reginald Leeper wrote on the Foreign Service, Ivor Thomas, M.P. on Government and Opposition, Sir Fred Clarke on the Training of Teachers, J. R. Rees, M.D. on the International Congress of Mental Health, R. C. K. Ensor on Voluntary Social Service and R. C. Robertson-Glasgow on England v. Australia at cricket. A series on Industrial Design, written and illustrated by experts, was widely reproduced in the overseas press.

Philip Hendy, Ivor Brown, Dilys Powell and Dyneley Hussey continued their regular features on art, theatre, films and music respectively. Literary articles were contributed by Professor Bonamy Dobrée, Sean O'Faolain, Sir John Squire and Dr. C. E. Raven; and book reviews on many subjects were contributed by Mary Agnes Hamilton, Edwin Muir, A. L. Rowse, Kathleen Raine, B. Ifor Evans, and many others.

British Book News

British Book News, a monthly bibliographical journal, is edited, produced and distributed by the Council and published for the Council by the National Book League. Its purpose is to encourage the reading and use of British books abroad.

During 1948/49 *British Book News* published bibliographical articles on many subjects, but its main feature is the Book List, the only thing of its kind published in Great Britain, which provides a critical selection of the most important new books and re-prints of every kind, annotated, classified and indexed.

Arrangements were made to include in the list the best books of all kinds published in the Dominions. Canadian and Australian books began to appear in January, 1949, the selections being made by the Public Library of Toronto and the National Library in Canberra.

British Book News is sold or presented to libraries, universities, schools, institutions, bookshops, etc., throughout the world and its mailing list (20,000) covers nearly every country. It is re-issued annually as a bound volume, fully indexed, with the Book List consolidated.

English Language Teaching

This periodical, which appears eight times a year, is now in its third year. Believed to be the only journal devoted entirely to the teaching of English not as the mother tongue but as a language foreign to the learner it is received regularly by educational authorities, teachers of English in schools and universities, and more advanced students of the language in eighty countries in all five continents.

The fact that 60 per cent. of the subscriptions come from countries where the Council does not conduct direct teaching of the language through Institutes is striking evidence of the demand for English throughout the world.

Periodicals

The importance of periodicals in the Council is great, for it is to periodicals that the overseas reader turns for an up-to-date picture of Britain, her current thought and creative writing and, above all, for the latest information about her progress in medical, scientific and technical research.

The Council's Reading Rooms receive a representative selection of British periodical literature, chosen to suit the known interests of each country. Here, the public can always find reading matter of general interest, while in the larger centres the student can consult both the current issues and back numbers of the specialist journals in his own particular subject.

Presentations of periodicals are made to institutions which, for one reason or another, cannot themselves subscribe. These range from the most highly specialised journals supplied to research workers in universities in Eastern Europe and China to the periodicals of more general interest of which a single copy may circulate to as many as six schools in Malaya. The gift of a subscription for one year often causes the recipient to continue it thereafter—in one country over 80 subscriptions were taken out as a result of presentations.

Council libraries are sent a quarterly selection of specimen copies of, or informative literature about, new or little known British periodicals. Nineteen collections of educational periodicals were sent to Summer Schools in Europe, and in the United Kingdom 51 Courses for Students from overseas were supplied with periodicals.

A Periodicals Exhibition was used to show to overseas students the great variety of British periodical literature. It was originally seen by over 500 students in London, and then visited Ashridge for the UNESCO Summer Seminar for Educationalists. It was shown later in the Council's Centres at Stratford-upon-Avon and Liverpool, and then again in London at the Library Association during the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Library Associations. Similar exhibitions were sent also to Finland, Greece, Norway and Portugal.

The Council continued to assist the exchange of publications between learned societies in this country and those abroad. Since April 1948, 247 exchanges have been arranged, bringing the total to 2,810.

Book Exhibitions

Four large exhibitions of British books, representative of British publishing during the past year, were arranged with the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and shown at Trade Fairs in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France and Denmark.

A large general exhibition of recent British books was sent to South Africa, where it is visiting the large towns of the Union. It is a collection of books illustrating the revival of English printing in the past 50 years. Another large general exhibition opened in Warsaw in January, 1949, with a supporting collection of Fine Books. Small general exhibitions were shown in Barbados and British Guiana, each with a selection of Fine Books. A collection of children's books was sent to Innsbruck for the International Youth Book Exhibition in April, 1948.

Sets of the National Book League's Exhibition of British Book Design were sent to Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, Singapore and Sweden.

Small collections were also sent out in support of other activities: books on agriculture to Austria and Jamaica; books on contemporary British art and contemporary British painters to Austria, Belgium and Germany. A small selection of books supported the 1750-1850 English painting exhibition in Lisbon. Books on Public Health and Municipal Engineering were exhibited in Baghdad, and books on Child Welfare at the Premier Congrès International de Climatisme Social in France. Four hundred books on Art and Architecture were sent for display in Athens. In addition to the two collections of Fine Books already mentioned, the Exhibition of British Books, 1480-1940, was shown in Colombia and Peru. A sketch survey of English illustrated books from 1485-1940 was sent to Stockholm.

Reviews

During the year 12,000 books were sent to forty-five countries for notice in the press and over the air, and nearly 8,000 cuttings and scripts were received. Two hundred and fifty fruitful new contacts were made.

In response to a request by the Publishers' Association, a monthly report provides separate sets of figures for works on agriculture, medicine, science, technology and veterinary subjects. Monthly lists of the books sent out for review in Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Argentina are despatched to firms importing books into each country.

In Spain and various other countries where it is difficult to buy British books, extra copies of all works sent for review are available in the Institute libraries.

Feature Articles

During the year 117 new articles, of which 92 were illustrated, were distributed to 99 overseas territories. 2,140 articles were supplied on request

from stock. Numerous requests for specially commissioned articles were also received. Latin American countries continue to be the largest users of this material, but their publication in India is expanding rapidly. Second rights of a number of articles in British periodicals were cleared for the overseas press.

DRAMA

The Old Vic Company, headed by Sir Laurence Olivier and Miss Vivien Leigh, made an outstandingly successful tour of Australia and New Zealand with their productions of "Richard III", "The School for Scandal" and "The Skin of our Teeth". Audiences were enthusiastic and vast and the impact of the visit was so stimulating that, at the request of the Commonwealth Government, the Council arranged for Mr. Tyrone Guthrie to go to Australia to advise on the establishment of a National Theatre.

The Young Vic played to school children and University students in Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg, giving some public performances also in each country. Their visit was received with pleasure.

The tour of the Ballet Rambert in Australia and New Zealand was extended to 69 weeks, a touring record for ballet there.

The Sadler's Wells Ballet broke new ground by being the first Council-sponsored company to play in Germany since the war. The tour was arranged in conjunction with the Foreign Office and the Control Commission. The company visited Dusseldorf and Hamburg.

The Council was instrumental in presenting two English operas in Europe: the Covent Garden Company played Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes" in Brussels and Paris and the English Opera Group played the same composer's version of "The Beggar's Opera" in Amsterdam, Scheveningen, Rotterdam, Utrecht and Le Zoute. Both were well received.

Three exhibitions of theatrical designs and models were circulated. The largest, which had nearly 200 designs and 26 models, was seen in Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Tyrone Guthrie produced "Oedipus Rex" in Helsinki and lectured on theatrical subjects while in Finland.

The Council was represented at the International Theatre Conference at Prague.

Grants were made to the British Drama League to enable it to accept responsibilities for overseas tours by amateur companies, and to the International Theatre Institute to help its establishment.

Contracts were arranged and royalties cleared in connection with the production of British plays in countries in which negotiations through commercial or banking channels are still difficult.

FILMS

During the year 4,025 16 m.m. prints were sent to 67 territories for non-theatrical showing. No Council films were made. Among new films produced by other organisations distributed were *Atomic Physics, Day and Night* (a geography teaching film), *Circulation of the Blood and Elimination*, designed for students of physiology, and four films produced by Imperial Chemical Industries on pre-clinical subjects: *The Properties of Acetylcholine, Physiology of the Kidney, The Humoral Transmission of the Sympathetic Impulses and Perfusion of the Living Animal*.

All films distributed by the Central Office of Information are available to the Council's overseas offices and are used extensively.

Thirteen of the Council's films were shown in B.B.C. Television programmes during the year.

Film shows were arranged in London for professional visitors, students and others from overseas, including United Nations Social Affairs Fellows, Spanish elementary school teachers, Belgian veterinary students, Colonial visitors, South American educationists, Swedish students, German Agriculturists and Indian Cadets.

MUSIC

The main event of the year was the tour of the Hallé Orchestra in Austria. Under Sir John Barbirolli, the orchestra gave concerts in Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz and Vienna. The performances made a profound impression and press criticisms were uniformly favourable.

The New English Singers visited Italy, performing at the Perugia Festival and in three other centres. Their programmes and performances were much praised.

The Council also sponsored visits by other distinguished musicians including the Aeolian Quartet, the Boyd Neel Orchestra, the B.B.C. Singers, Anthony Bernard, Arthur Bliss, Sir Adrian Boult, Norman

Franklin, Frederick Grinke, Eric Harrison, Margaret Field-Hyde, Daphne Ibbott, Robert Irwin, Harry Isaacs, the Choir of King's College, Cambridge, Richard Lewis, Mewton-Wood, Gerald Moore, Frederick Thurston, Michael Tippett, George Weldon and James Whitehead, to the following countries:—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Information, assistance and advice was given to many other British musicians going abroad independently.

The third International Musical Eisteddfod was held at Llangollen in June, 1948. Again the Council helped with advice and organised publicity overseas. There was an increased entry of choirs from a greater number of countries which included Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Music libraries were established in China, Persia and Malaya, making a total of 81 libraries in 54 countries. Existing libraries were re-stocked with sheet music and records and kept up-to-date with new material; 160 major British works were sent overseas on hire from the London publishers and 420 works on loan from the Council's Central Lending Library. In all 650 British works were performed.

Sheet music and records were presented to musical societies, Schools of Music and distinguished musicians in 40 countries. As a mark of appreciation for a presentation made to the Conservatoire at Brno, valuable scores of Czechoslovak music, unobtainable in this country, were sent to the Council for presentation to suitable libraries. The music was divided between the Libraries of the Royal College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music.

Help and advice was given to Norfolk House on musical matters relating to Germany and material was sent on loan or hire through the Control Commission for performance by radio stations or musical societies in the British Zone.

Overseas libraries were sent brochures on forthcoming festivals and leaflets and other material giving information on British music and musical activities in the United Kingdom.

British works reproduced by the publishers with the help of the Council included: Vaughan Williams' *6th Symphony* and *Serenade to Music*,

Rawsthorne's *Violin Concerto* and Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas*. The Council also undertook the reproduction of the Tallis 40 part *Motet* in response to requests from abroad.

The Music Reference Library was developed and re-organised. This Library, containing a comprehensive collection of scores of British orchestral and instrumental works, piano music, vocal works and songs, as well as analytical and biographical notes on British composers, is at the disposal of visiting musicians and scholars, and was widely used.

The Lending Library of records regularly lent material for recitals in Council Centres in the United Kingdom. A weekly programme of recorded music was given in the Council's Film Theatre in London which overseas students and visitors have attended.

The opening of the Central Music Library by Dr. Vaughan Williams on October 21st was of particular interest to the Council as it had helped to secure for purchase by Mrs. Christie-Moor the Edwin Evans library of sheet music, gramophone records and musical books which forms the nucleus of the library. It is housed in the Westminster Public Library in Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1., and was founded by Mrs. Christie-Moor as a memorial to her late husband Mr. Emanuel Moor, the pianist.

British works recorded during the year were: Sir Hubert Parry's *Blest Pair of Sirens*, to commemorate the centenary of his birth, Vaughan Williams' *Symphony No. 6 in E Minor*, Phyllis Tate's *Nocturne for Four Voices* and Priaulx Rainier's *String Quartet*.

An important long-term project has been launched with the first of four volumes of a recorded Anthology of English Church Music, comprising nineteen major examples from the 15th Century to the present day sung by the choirs of Canterbury Cathedral, King's College, Cambridge, New College, Oxford, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and York Minster. The other volumes are to be issued during the next three years.

Many musicians from abroad visited the Music Department in London for information and advice.

RECORDED SOUND

Several recordings of English poetry were made in conjunction with H.M.V. and one of these was added to their Educational Catalogue—Cecil

Day Lewis reading a selection of his own poems. This recording was added to libraries overseas, and has been broadcast in certain countries.

An experimental discussion was recorded, a set of records of English Medical Terminology for use by medical students in Czechoslovakia has proved useful, and several students and visitors made recordings in their own languages or in English.

A number of recordings have been made for occasions in Australia. Lord Clarendon, past President of the Royal Empire Society, opened an exhibition organised by the Melbourne Branch of the Society from his home in Berkshire by means of a recorded speech. Tyrone Guthrie and three English critics recorded their comments on the Old Vic Tour, and two summer schools were supplied with recorded lectures made by experts.

Liaison with the B.B.C. was maintained and a survey made of material requirements for broadcasts from local stations overseas.

SCIENCE

After serving continuously since 1942, Sir Henry Dale, O.M., has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Science Advisory Committee.

The Engineering Panel of advisers has been replaced by the Secretaries of the three major engineering Institutions (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) backed by their organisations, and the present Presidents of these Institutions have been appointed to serve on the Science Advisory Committee. This Committee has also been enlarged by increasing the representation of the remaining Advisory Panels (Agriculture, Medicine and General Science) and of the Royal Society from two to three members each.

The Science Group of departments was re-organised, and the most important new feature is a Combined Sciences Department which has taken over engineering and the technical side of Science Services Department; Combined Sciences Department is thus the technical department for all sciences other than agriculture and medicine.

The activities of the overseas science officers increased considerably during the year and the requests which they received show that the world wide reliance on British achievement in the sciences is not diminishing. Students in the sciences continued to hold a large proportion of the Council's scholarships, while the sciences were well represented in Council visitors and lecture tours.

During the summer of 1948, a conference was held between the senior staff of Science Group and the Council's scholars in the sciences who were within reasonable reach of London, at which the technical aid available to the scholars, while in Britain and after their return to their own countries, was discussed.

Support was given to overseas delegates, who would not otherwise have been able to attend, to 12 scientific conferences in Great Britain.

Agriculture

The first number of the new quarterly journal, *British Agricultural Bulletin*, appeared in May, 1948. From the second number onwards, short surveys of current research within the Commonwealth are being contributed by the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux in turn—a contribution that should be of much value.

As a result of the trial of British sugar beet seed in Turkey in 1946, Turkish seed has now been received for trial in England, and an order has been placed for extended trials in Turkey. Samples of wheat were collected from eleven countries for the Pest Infestation Laboratory at Slough; and seed of *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* from China was distributed to several botanical institutes.

Among the eighteen individual agricultural visitors for whom tours were arranged were three Australian farmers who had been awarded a world-tour (including Britain) as a prize by the Rural Bank of New South Wales. A lengthy tour of agricultural establishments was arranged for the Secretary of the Agricultural Information Bureau of Sweden. One general agricultural course, attended by 9 students, was held in Aberdeen and London.

An outstandingly successful lecture tour was carried out in Iraq and Egypt by Mr. G. V. B. Herford, Director of the Pest Infestation Laboratory, Slough.

Combined Sciences

Lecture tours overseas were undertaken by 21 eminent British scientists on behalf of the Council. Advice on programmes was given to 55 visiting scientists, including 13 engineers. Fifty scholars in the subjects covered by this department are now in Great Britain.

A conspectus of current scientific research in British Universities and University Colleges, *Scientific Research in Britain* was prepared and distributed. Amendment sheets have been issued to keep the work up to date.

At the request of the British Committee for Co-operation with Unesco in the Natural Sciences, a survey was made of the financial facilities available in the U.K. to enable British scientists to study in other countries, and for scientists from overseas to study here.

The department supplied a visiting Science Officer to Austria for three months to study the possibility of developing the Council's scientific work in that country. This officer visited over 100 scientific institutions.

The Davy-Faraday Exhibition in Paris, for which the Council was the British organising body, opened in May, 1948. This successful piece of international scientific co-operation was visited by over 100,000 people.

Scientists in Brazil and Egypt were advised on the organisation in their own countries of an association similar in aims and constitution to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

In answer to requests the Science Library compiled 134 bibliographies. These are now distributed as a series to all Council Libraries overseas. Requests for reprints and photocopies were numerous. Exchanges of publications were arranged between Chinese scientific institutions and their counterparts in this country. Lists of Chinese scientific societies and of Chinese technical and scientific periodicals compiled by the Council's Shanghai office were circulated to interested bodies in the United Kingdom.

Instructional material for engineering students, involving over 300 separate items obtained from 27 British engineering firms, was supplied to Polish and Turkish universities.

British Science News completed its first volume of twelve issues. The journal was then enlarged to 32 pages. To meet the higher production costs, the annual subscription was raised from 5s. (single copies 6d.) to 10s. (single copies 1s.). The journal began to accept advertisements from British firms and the number of book reviews in each issue was increased. *British Science News* covers any aspect of scientific work or development of general interest to scientists.

Medicine

Volume 5 of *British Medical Bulletin* was completed by the issue of a double number on New Currents in Biochemistry—a memorial number

to Gowland Hopkins. The symposium contained 12 original articles; Part II included 50 book reviews, over 70 shorter notices, reviews of medical films, and other documentation. The first two numbers of Volume 6 are providing a complete survey, with bibliography, of Mental Health in Britain. They are designed to follow up the interest aroused by the International Congress on Mental Health held in London in 1948 and attended by many foreign delegates. The Spanish edition of the *Bulletin* continues.

More than 140 requests for bibliographies and information were dealt with by the department's library. British Council medical scholars, visitors and World Health Organization Fellows were introduced to the best available library facilities and given the latest information on their subjects. Twenty-three new exchanges between foreign journals and the *British Medical Bulletin* were arranged.

Over 50 British Council scholarships were awarded to medical post-graduates and places found for them in universities and hospitals. At the request of the Ministry of Health, programmes were arranged for World Health Organization Fellows studying in Great Britain. With the British Postgraduate Medical Federation arrangements were also made for a number of other postgraduates who came to Britain as nominees of their governments or at their own expense. Programmes were arranged for medical visitors to Britain, both for guests of the Council and for a number travelling independently. The former included two national delegations, one from Czechoslovakia representing the six Czechoslovak faculties of medicine, which visited Britain on the invitation of the Royal Society of Medicine and the Council, and the other from Poland.

VISUAL ART

At the invitation of the Italian authorities the Council participated in the Biennale in Venice from May to September. The British Section consisted of fifty paintings by Turner and 36 pieces of sculpture and 33 drawings by Henry Moore, who was awarded the prize for the best foreign sculpture. The Turner exhibition, with the addition of 26 water-colours, was later shown in Rome, and the Henry Moore exhibition in Milan.

A collection of sculpture and drawings by Henry Moore, sent to Australia after exhibition in New York, visited Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne. Adelaide

and Perth. An exhibition of contemporary paintings continued its tour in South Africa, visiting Johannesburg, Pretoria and Durban. Attendances totalled 60,000. Part of the exhibition made a short tour in Southern Rhodesia.

Works by Colquhoun, Craxton, Hitchens, Le Brocquy, Lowry, MacBryde, Minton, Nicholson, Matthew Smith, Stanley Spencer, Sutherland and Tunnard, were included in an exhibition of contemporary paintings which visited Brussels, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Amsterdam and Luxembourg. Graham Sutherland was at the opening in Brussels, and Mr. Herbert Read opened the exhibition in Dusseldorf and Hamburg.

Another exhibition of contemporary paintings started on a tour of Australia. The artists represented are Gowing, Hillier, Hitchens, Hodgkins, Le Bas, Lowry, Ben Nicholson, Winifred Nicholson, Pasmore, Piper and Tunnard.

An exhibition called "A Hundred Years of British Painting" shown in Lisbon and Madrid consisted of about sixty paintings and covered the years 1730-1840. Among the painters represented were Hogarth, Wilson, Constable, Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Turner.

The exhibition of "Contemporary Graphic Art and Book Illustration" shown last year in Budapest, Warsaw and Vienna, continued its European tour in Austria, Hungary and Germany. A similar exhibition which had been in Czechoslovakia was shown in the Netherlands.

A selection of works from the Wakefield collection of prints and drawings which toured Australia last year was sent to New Zealand, where it visited small centres as well as Wellington, Auckland and Dunedin.

After a successful tour of New Zealand, the exhibition of "Rural Handicrafts" was sent to Australia and visited Sydney and Canberra. It was then taken over by the Adult Education Board of Victoria, which is bearing the expenses of a year's tour.

Exhibitions of children's drawings shown in South Africa, West Africa, France, Sweden and the Netherlands were given a warm welcome.

An exhibition of "Town Planning in Britain" was assembled at the request of the Australian Federal and State Governments for a tour of 27 towns, including all the State capitals. Designed and produced by the Design Research Unit, it consists of thirty panels and two models illustrating the re-development of urban areas, plans for new towns and for regional

development. A smaller version of this exhibition was sent to Germany and visited Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Hanover, Hamburg, Kiel, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Dortmund, Bielefeld, Bonn and Lubeck.

The Council was invited to assist with an exhibition under the title of "Huit Siècles de la Vie Britannique à Paris," held in Paris from May to September. Exhibits collected and sent included Constable's painting *The Hay Wain*, lent by the National Gallery, which was first exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1824.

The Council's permanent collection of paintings and sculpture now numbers 119 works.

Among visual aid displays prepared was "Education in Britain," shown at the Unesco Seminar at Ashridge and later loaned to the Foreign Office for Wilton Park. A copy was sent to Shanghai for inclusion in an exhibition on "Fundamental Education."

An exhibition on printing in Britain, showing the close relationship between printing in Britain and the Low Countries in Caxton's day and subsequent developments, was sent to the "Exposition du Livre et des Arts Graphiques" in Brussels.

"Adult Education" was the subject of an exhibition prepared for India. For general distribution the following photographic displays were produced: "Flowers in Art," "Primary Education," "Secondary Education," "Technical Education," and "Christmas Customs."

Displays prepared for International Congresses and other gatherings included one on "Modern English Church Buildings" for Holland. Others went to the Sveaborg celebrations in Helsinki; the Unesco Seminar on Child Education in Prague; Shakespeare Exhibition in Berlin; International Youth Conference, London; International Conference on Le Calcul in Belgium; British Heritage Exhibition in Melbourne; Congress on Visual Education, Rome; and the International Congress on "Climatisme Social" in France.

The "New Schools in Britain" exhibition, prepared by the R.I.B.A., was distributed in panel form to Egypt and The Lebanon.

Representative collections of British photographic art were prepared for Hong Kong, Stockholm, Cairo and Brazil and an exhibit on "The Development of Applied Photography in Research in Cosmic Rays" went to Cairo.

Further progress in the use of colour transparencies was made. A set on Nicholas Hilliard was widely circulated, with particular success in France and Italy, and a topographical set on Scotland was assembled. A series of film strips on technical education was assembled from specially commissioned material. Film strips on English Vowel Sounds were prepared for use with recordings.

III. ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

VISITORS

Reference is made in Chapter I to the importance attached by the Council to giving assistance to visitors from overseas whose visits are sufficiently important to justify the Council's bearing the cost, and also those whose visits are of similar importance but involve no cost to the Council.

This work is carried out by Visitors Department in London and by the officers in the Home Regions, each of whom assumes responsibility while the visitor is in his territory. The work involves meeting visitors on their arrival, the preparation of programmes for them during their stay, arranging with organisations or individuals for their reception and instruction in their particular subjects, and the care of their transport and accommodation inside the United Kingdom. Arrangements are also made for them to see as many aspects of life in this country as can be fitted into their work during the period of their stay.

Visitors Department in London co-operates closely with the headquarters of Government Departments, and the Area Officers co-operate with Government officials, local authorities, institutions, industrial establishments and societies in their areas. The Council has thus made close contact throughout the country with bodies and individuals willing to help overseas visitors. These contacts and the experience thus accumulated have led Government Departments and international organisations to use the Council as their agent in looking after many visitors for whom they are financially responsible. The Council owes a great debt of gratitude to the numerous authorities and individuals who assist with this work throughout the country.

Study programmes were arranged for 869 visitors as compared with 905 in the previous year, but in 1947/48 two-thirds of the total were guests of the Council, whereas in 1948/49 the proportion in receipt of some degree of financial help dropped to 39 per cent. These figures illustrate an important trend in this section of the Council, and that is the increasing tendency to carry out agency work. This trend, though to some extent spontaneous, was part of a conscious policy. The agency work was carried out on behalf of British or foreign Government Departments, the

various specialist agencies of the United Nations, and specialists visiting this country privately and wishing to have programmes arranged for them. The current year should show further progress in this direction.

The subjects which attract visitors to the United Kingdom are changing. Fewer came for the Arts and Humanities, rather more for Science and Medicine, and appreciably more for Education and Sociology.

Advice and help are also given by Visitors Department to groups of specialists who come to this country to examine conditions in their professions, e.g. fourteen Swedish shipbuilding students; three Australian farmers; and six dock-workers from the Piraeus, Athens, following up a visit by a representative of the Port Authority who had previously come as an individual Council bursar to examine British methods of dealing with labour problems and methods of handling cargoes. These "group visitors" are distinct from those who attend as members of a Course. (See Courses).

Financial assistance was given during the year to a limited number of delegates to enable them to attend international conferences in this country where currency and other restrictions would otherwise have prevented them from coming. Among the conferences which benefited from this policy were the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the International Congress of Mental Health, the International Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, and the Ninth International Congress on Industrial Medicine.

Statistics of Visitors are in Appendix IV.

COURSES

Despite the continuing difficulties of international travel, and particularly currency restrictions, there was a marked increase in the demand from overseas for Courses in this country for professional people. Over 1,700 delegates from 57 countries came to Courses and Summer Schools with which the British Council was associated. Of those who attended, fifteen per cent received some financial assistance from the Council, the remainder being financed by their own Governments or paying the fees themselves. Visitors assisted by the Council came from countries where currency restrictions are most severe.

A wide variety of professions was represented, including social workers, farmers, orthopaedic surgeons, naval architects, personnel managers, trade

union officials, local government officers, librarians, police officers, architects, veterinary surgeons, and youth leaders. Once again teachers of English formed the largest group, and all English Language Courses were heavily over-subscribed. Additional Courses were arranged at short notice to absorb some of this demand, but the 300 places available were still inadequate and many applications had to be rejected.

The members included many interesting personalities: the Town Clerk of Prague; a professor of architecture from Santiago; a Swedish dock foreman; an Italian judge; the Professor of Persian at Tabriz University; a Norwegian Inspector of Schools; the Chairman of the National Council of Women in Finland; the Administrative Secretary to the Sokoto Native Administration, Nigeria; and the Medical Superintendent of the Children's Welfare Department, Melbourne.

In addition to the Courses organised by the Council, it was asked by more national and international organisations for assistance in making arrangements for visitors invited by them to this country. Courses for United Nations Social Affairs Fellows, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund Fellows, and Librarians sent by UNESCO were among those in which the Council was asked to co-operate either administratively or by planning the programmes.

The Council also undertook the central co-ordination of seven Summer Schools at British Universities. These six-weeks Courses were attended by 487 Americans and 204 students from other countries. They were held at the Universities of Birmingham, Leeds, London, Nottingham, Oxford, St. Andrews, and the University College of Southampton.

Many short Courses are held each year with which the Council has no connection, but which allot places to overseas visitors. Information on such Courses was collated and sent to the Council's centres abroad.

Statistics of Courses are in Appendix V.

STUDENT WELFARE

For the Council Scholars at the Universities and other training establishments in this country the Council must act *in loco parentis*, especially during vacations. The Council's Centres in the University cities are to some extent students' homes, where they can rest, study, have light meals, entertain their friends, and mix with British as well as other overseas students and with local residents.

About one thousand students, including Council Scholars, were met on arrival, were helped with registration formalities, and were placed in temporary accommodation. Permanent accommodation was later found for as many as possible. A few hostels are maintained by the Council to help in solving the difficulties of providing suitable accommodation, and in all university towns lists of suitable lodgings have been, or are being compiled.

About one hundred students in London were helped while they were ill, and a hospital service for overseas students was started with the help of almoners and voluntary societies.

It has been found necessary to provide a special course, known as an "Introduction Course," for Council Scholars on their arrival in this country from countries where living conditions differ widely from those in the United Kingdom. To help in vacations special courses were arranged, details of which are given in Appendix VI. These were attended by about 1,000 students. In addition 25 week-end courses were arranged during term-time and 280 students attended.

Day tours were arranged also to take students to places of interest. The costs of these were borne by the students. In London about 3,000 took advantage of such facilities.

Other activities on behalf of students were arranged at Council Centres. These included discussion groups, play readings, lectures, music groups, and social occasions to enable the overseas students to meet British residents. There is a demand for lessons in advanced English and in conversation practice which the Council does its best to meet, generally in consultation with local education authorities.

The British Council Scholars' Association, which was formed last year to maintain contact between past members and the Council, now has branches in eighteen countries, with 339 members.

WORK AMONGST SEAMEN IN U.K. PORTS

In accordance with its policy of taking advantage where possible of the presence in the United Kingdom of overseas visitors likely to be interested in our cultural life and achievements, the Council has continued the work, started during the War for Allied seamen, of visiting ships in U.K. ports, arranging excursions for their crews to places of interest, and giving or arranging instruction on this country and its language, by films, lectures

and classes, and by visits to local centres such as museums. The scope for such work is wide, but for various reasons, including lack of staff and accommodation, this work outside Merseyside and north-east English ports has not been developed to the same extent as in these areas. It will be seen that the work is outside the scope of most official and philanthropic organisations for seamen, but is generally within the sphere assigned to the Council. From the Council's point of view the work is valuable because, in numbers, seamen form the most important group of the artisan class who come from overseas to the United Kingdom. The Council, as a matter of policy and as explained elsewhere, does its best to welcome, to help, and to instruct, cultural, educational, technical and industrial visitors who come from overseas and it is appropriate that when chances arise it should make its resources available to overseas artisan groups.

The work amongst seamen in the Northern Region falls geographically into three port-groups. *North-East*, including Tyneside, Blyth, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, and Middlesbrough; *Merseyside*, including Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Manchester; and *Humber*, including Hull, Immingham, Goole, and Grimsby.

British Council Officers visited in these areas 873 ships of 29 nationalities.

North-East Ports. 578 ships of 26 nationalities were visited. Tours and other group visits of educational or scenic interest were arranged for 4,432 officers and men. These tours are normally paid for by the crews, who take advantage of the arrangements offered according to their tastes. The tours included visits to places of historic interest or scenic beauty, to housing and factory estates, to mining villages, to the Durham Miners' Union headquarters, and to youth centres. Crews have participated in activities connected with drama, singing, folk-dancing, and sport at the North Shields Youth Centre. Parties were taken to professional theatre and concert performances, and to First Division Association Football matches in Newcastle and Sunderland. The regular concerts of gramophone music arranged by the Council Centre at Newcastle were well attended by seamen; and at 255 film shows there 18,720 overseas seamen's attendances were recorded.

English literature was provided for ships' libraries; 711 packages of reading matter, including English periodicals, were sent to overseas seamen in hospital, and interpreters were found for non-English speaking seamen in hospital. Football matches were organised for crews, generally playing one another, but sometimes English teams.

Merseyside. 215 ships of 21 nationalities were visited and 60 tours and group visits were arranged for 1,465 officers and men. These included group visits to coal-mines and factories, and to orchestral concerts in the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall. Other activities, such as concerts at the Liverpool Centre, and the provision of literature for ships, corresponded to those in North-East ports; 267 film shows were arranged with attendances totalling 19,830.

Humber. 80 ships of 13 nationalities were visited. The work in these ports was handicapped by the lack of a centre, and by the difficulty of providing an officer from Manchester. Educational group visits were arranged to places such as York Minster and Lincoln Cathedral. Film shows were arranged at the Indian Seamen's Centre. The columnist "John Humber," of the *Hull Daily Mail*, accompanied the Council's officer on a visit to a Dutch ship and was so impressed by the value of this work that he presented to the ship's library a large number of books, a generous action for which the Council wishes to express its appreciation.

The Council would like to extend this work in the ports of Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, London and the Thames, Harwich, Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Lerwick, but progress must depend upon staff and office accommodation, both difficult, and upon the co-operation of the existing organisations for seamen's welfare. The Council has no intention of interfering, or of overlapping, with the welfare work of such bodies. Though its contribution is supplementary to the normal welfare work amongst seamen it can be carried out most effectively when, as in Northern England, it has the support of the Regional Officer of the Merchant Navy Welfare Board, of the local representatives of seamen's welfare organisations and of individual voluntary helpers.

ENGLAND

MIDLANDS

Representative: *E. W. Burbridge, O.B.E., Mason Croft, Church Street, Stratford-upon-Avon.*

The renovation and equipment of the Centre at Black Hall, Oxford, was completed and its pattern of activity established. A Centre acquires a character of its own, which is shaped by the Director and the associations and traditions of the city in which it develops. The present Director was formerly the Council's Representative in Jamaica and interesting results

have followed his introduction of some features of a Council institute overseas. He has, for example, arranged exhibitions of paintings, drawings and photographs. A small but well-lit gallery has housed eight exhibitions, including West African Art, paintings of Kashmir by the late Alexander Scott, the Paul Nash exhibition arranged by his widow and opened by Lord David Cecil, photographs collected by the O.U. Camera Club and selections from the President of Trinity's photographs of Spanish architecture.

It is not the Council's policy to determine in any narrow way the programme of its own centre, but rather to make facilities available for the Anglophil and comparable societies which the overseas students themselves wish to form. Black Hall has become within a year the meeting place of the following University societies—Scandinavian Society, Hispanic Society, West African Students' Club, Chung Hua Club, and the West Indian Society of Oxford. There are also periodic meetings of the O.U. Adult Education Club and lectures and discussions arranged by the Area Officer.

The programme of the University Overseas Centre at Georgian House, Birmingham, is influenced by the Student Advisory Committee of twenty students from nine countries. There are English language and literature classes, talks and brains-trusts, film shows and music recitals. In a modern city the civic side receives greater attention and visits to hospitals, factories and municipal undertakings are arranged. The census of visitors to Georgian House is:

	<i>Common-wealth</i>	<i>India and Pakistan</i>	<i>Burma</i>	<i>Colonies</i>	<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Foreign</i>
April	210	355	2	415	5	1,810
May	290	750	—	680	—	1,850
June	200	375	2	440	4	2,100
July	140	590	—	470	10	2,430
August	50	320	—	210	—	2,060
September	69	244	—	105	9	1,500
October	260	840	5	240	15	1,650
November	190	820	5	230	10	1,740
December	230	750	5	325	15	1,775
January	175	530	—	300	8	1,250

Mason Croft, the Council's centre at Stratford-upon-Avon, has almost as many demands from outside authorities as from London departments. Co-operation with the Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in

arranging public lectures has continued. Because other premises are not available in Stratford and it is not a University town, Mason Croft plays a proportionately larger part than other Council centres in civic life. The association with the University of Birmingham continued to be close, largely through the co-operation with the Extra-Mural Delegacy's Summer School and Professor Allardyce Nicoll's personal contribution as Chairman of the Third Annual International Conference of Shakespearean Scholars held in August, 1948.

Lacking adequate premises, the staff at Cambridge have nevertheless been able to play their part in University life, e.g. through the German Universities Committee of the University, and the International Hospitality Committee. The third meeting of the Mixed Commission set up by the Anglo-Belgian Cultural Convention took place at Peterhouse.

At Nottingham the Council has appreciated the assistance given not only by the University but by the Police, the Ministry of Labour and the Hospitals and Rehabilitation Centres of the Mansfield area.

NORTHERN

Representative: *H. J. Kelly, O.B.E., 22, Byrom Street, Manchester 3.*

In Northern England and Northern Ireland work among overseas students expanded. Two residential hostels for students were opened, at Bramhope Manor, near Leeds, and Woodstock, West Didsbury, Manchester, after considerable adaptation. Students from twelve countries took up residence with a proportion of British students.

The Liverpool Centre had some 200,000 visits by overseas users of whom some 20% were from Dominions, 15% from Colonies and 65% from foreign countries. A weekly meeting was held for overseas students. Study courses on English language and literature and on British social conditions were held with the co-operation of the W.E.A. Twenty-two local societies co-operated in events at the Centre.

In Manchester the International Club, with which the Council co-operates, celebrated its tenth anniversary. There was an increased response to a wide range of events, including special evenings to welcome students of a single nationality.

At Leeds, a new room had to be provided for reading and study because of increased attendances. Activities were extended to Sheffield, where the University has appointed a liaison officer to work with the Council, and to Huddersfield and Hull, where a small office has been opened.

The Newcastle Centre is now barely large enough for the numbers making use of it. Some 45,000 visits were paid during the year. An interesting occasion arose from a newspaper paragraph in which a small group of Australians asked fellow countrymen in the area to celebrate Australia Day with them. The Council provided facilities at the Centre and thirty-three Australians, only five of whom had previously met, arrived for the event.

In Belfast, a Sunday evening club had an average attendance of 60, representing two-thirds of the total overseas student population of the city.

Organisations such as Rotary, the International Friendship League, and the East-West Friendship Council invited many overseas students through the Council to their own or joint functions.

Week-end or Christmas Courses were held at Newcastle (Co. Down) York (for U.S.A. exchange teachers) Harrogate, Liverpool and in North-east England. Services were provided, at the request of the U.S. authorities, for members of the U.S. forces and for overseas workers at Ministry of Agriculture camps.

Many European visitors, among them students on holiday, arrived unheralded at Council offices seeking accommodation and advice. The response of private citizens to requests for hospitality was an encouraging experience. Similar help has been freely given to overseas seamen.

SOUTHERN

Representative: *Group Captain E. Evans, Market Chambers, Onslow Street, Guildford, Surrey.*

Emphasis has been on the development of welfare work among overseas students.

At Bristol the Area Officer has been closely concerned with the setting up of the Bristol Overseas Students Welfare Committee, and with the conduct of its affairs. There has also been co-operation with such bodies as the Bristol-Bordeaux Committee and the Bristol-Hanover Committee, which are responsible for exchange visits. Cultural and recreational activities on behalf of students and visitors have been extended. An Introduction Course for newly arrived students and three week-end courses were held. Ninety social and cultural events were arranged and it was difficult to accommodate all those wishing to attend.

Work in Southampton has presented a similar picture. The Area Office was in touch with some 450 overseas students and arranged a full programme of week-end courses and other events. There was also considerable activity on behalf of professional visitors.

The new Area Office at Guildford covers a wide area in South-East England. Courses were arranged at Hassocks and Dorking, Deal, Canterbury, and Brighton. Receptions for students and overseas people working in this country were held at Brighton, Maidstone, Canterbury and Weybridge.

The Exeter Office concentrated on work on behalf of overseas students, ranging from Council scholars and other university students to the many individuals who undertake temporary work here in order to learn English. A point is made of encouraging students to talk to English audiences about their own countries and peoples.

SCOTLAND

Representative: *H. Harvey Wood, O.B.E., F.R.S.E., 21 Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2.*

The second International Festival of Music and Drama, with which the Council's name is now officially linked, was again the outstanding event in Edinburgh. Council visitors, or visitors assisted by it, included 52 composers, conductors and critics, from fifteen countries, and 133 overseas students from 38 countries attended three Festival courses arranged by the Council.

Edinburgh International House has become an important feature of Edinburgh life, not only during the Festival period, when it is the centre in which visiting artists, companies, orchestras and overseas visitors congregate, but throughout the year when people from over sixty countries find a home from home. The House offers an extensive programme, including lectures, recitals and exhibitions, presentations by the Drama group, weekly gramophone recitals, Scottish country dancing and light entertainment.

Tours were arranged for crews of Netherlands and Russian vessels visiting the port and among other groups assisted or entertained by the Council in Edinburgh were a party of Swedish farmers, a team of Danish gymnasts, and a party of American youths visiting Youth Hostels; in Glasgow the Malayan Badminton team; and in Inverness the Amateur Dramatic Society of Oslo.

In Glasgow the main work was with students and overseas visitors. Shipbuilding on the Clyde and the beauties of the Highlands near Glasgow remain the chief attractions. Assistance was given to the Seamen's Welfare Board in their work with Indian seamen and among other activities two expeditions to Highland games were organised.

The Aberdeen office moved to new premises and a limited development of work among students was possible. Recitals of recorded music were given and informal meetings were held on Saturday mornings. The Area Officer made an exploratory tour in Orkney and Shetland and hopes to develop work there among the many Scandinavian seamen and fishermen who visit the island.

In co-operation with the Aberdeen Education Authority the first interchange between Scottish and Norwegian teachers was arranged. Teachers from Bergen were the guests of Aberdeen teachers and carried out a programme of educational interest. Later the Aberdeen teachers were guests of the Bergen teachers. An interchange between Oslo and Aberdeen teachers was planned for 1949. The chief activity in St. Andrews was among overseas students.

The visit of five Rectors of Scandinavian Universities who toured the four ancient Universities of Scotland emphasised the growing desire on both sides for closer cultural relations between Scandinavia and Scotland.

On the initiative of the Scottish Advisory Panel arrangements have been made for a bibliography of Scottish literature, covering all aspects of Scottish life, to be compiled under the editorship of Dr. Henry W. Meikle, H.M. Historiographer Royal, and formerly librarian of the National Library of Scotland.

W A L E S

Representative: *J. E. C. Francis, M.B.E., 46 Caroline Street, Cardiff.*

The North Wales Area Office was opened at Bangor in August. Work in the area includes the welfare of overseas students at Bangor and Aberystwyth University Colleges and the organisation of courses in North Wales.

Official observers from Poland, Italy, China, the United States of America and France attended the National Eisteddfod at Bridgend at the invitation of the Council. A course was arranged to enable overseas students at British universities to study this national cultural festival of the Welsh people.

The Council assisted with the publicizing overseas of the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod and with the reception of the foreign competitors. Choirs and folk dance and song groups from Spain, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Switzerland and Poland competed. The Council has given a grant to this Eisteddfod, particularly to assist foreign choirs and groups to compete in 1949.

Specialist courses for overseas visitors held in Wales dealt with "Women's Work, Professional and Voluntary" and "Social and Industrial Welfare." Seven Greek dock-workers took part in a tour of South Wales ports to study dock labour organisation. Council visitors from abroad and United Nations Fellows, thirty in number, were helped in their researches and studies in Wales.

Overseas students at British universities attended five vacation courses, at Cardiff, Bangor and Harlech, and gained an insight into Welsh life and thought. Council bursars were placed in Newport, Cardiff, Swansea and at Coleg Harlech.

The 60,000 people who passed through British Council House, Cardiff, during the year included visitors, students and seamen from abroad and invited British residents. Activities included lectures, discussion groups, dances, film shows, musical recitals, and social evenings.

The Council's Welsh Advisory Panel met at Cardiff, at Bangor and in London. Miss Frances Rees, O.B.E., a member of the panel and the Representative for Wales were appointed to the Welsh Committee of the National UNESCO Commission.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Addresses on the Council's work were given by the Chairman to the Central Council of the Workers' Educational Association, the Imperial Defence College, the Royal United Services Institution, the Administrative Staff College and other institutions, and by members of the staff to a large number of Rotary Clubs and other organisations and to the upper forms of schools.

Distribution to the U.K. Press of information about the Council and its activities led to the publication of some 4,600 reports and articles. Contact was maintained with London representatives of the Press overseas, which published many reports. Articles on various aspects of the Council's

work were supplied, on request, to specialist periodicals, such as, for example, the *Chemist and Druggist Export Review*, *Industria Britannica* and the *Journal of Education*.

Forty Council visitors and others broadcast talks on their experiences in Britain for the B.B.C., mainly to overseas listeners, and some appeared in television programmes.

After being on view in the Council's offices in London the exhibition illustrating its work was shown in Edinburgh during the International Festival and, with the help of the civic authorities, in public buildings in Bristol, Cardiff and Manchester. It was visited by some 16,000 people.

IV. ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE

In Australia and New Zealand, where the Representatives and their staffs have been installed for some time, the work of the Council has expanded and has been increasingly appreciated.

The situation in India and Pakistan has not been so satisfactory, in that, although valuable work has been done in laying the foundations of future activities, accommodation and other difficulties have made it impossible to develop the work as quickly as had been hoped.

In Canada, where the Council has no Representative, it has nevertheless been possible to carry out work of considerable importance. An Exhibition of Contemporary British Drawings was organized and Sir Eric Maclagan, Chairman of the Council's Fine Arts Committee, carried out a most successful lecture tour. Mr. Robert Speaight and Mr. Philip Hope Wallace acted as adjudicators at the Dominion Drama Festival. Their visit was an outstanding success. In addition a number of Council scholarships were awarded.

AUSTRALIA

Representative: C. H. Wilmot, O.B.E., *The British Council, Wembley Chambers, 104 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W.*

The visit of the Old Vic Company, led by Sir Laurence Olivier and Miss Vivien Leigh, which made a tour of 4,600 miles from Perth to Brisbane, was an unqualified success. In 23 weeks they gave 179 performances, of *Richard III*, *School for Scandal* and *The Skin of our Teeth*, to 303,625 people.

Interest in recent British art, quickened by the Henry Moore exhibition, prompted the sending of an exhibition of forty paintings by eleven contemporary British artists, which was shown in the capital cities and in several country towns. The "Town and Country Planning in Britain" exhibition made an extensive tour arranged by the Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing in conjunction with the state governments. The exhibition of "British Rural Handicraft" was shown in Sydney and later in Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and West Australia.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Patrick Abercrombie gave lectures on Town Planning, a topic of vital interest in

Australia, made an extensive tour of the continent and was consulted by town-planning and architectural bodies.

Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, late headmaster of Rugby School, lectured on education in Britain with particular reference to the Education Act of 1944, attended the Australian Headmasters' Conference and a meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

A fortnight's course on British studies was organised for teachers in Melbourne at the request of the Department of Education. The Council also co-operated with the Adult Education Board of the University of Western Australia and the Victorian Council of Adult Education.

Libraries of records and scores of British music were distributed to adult education organisations in each of the states and in Canberra.

Increasing use was made of specially recorded talks, photographs, lithographs and other prints, especially by educational bodies.

The scope of the Council's scholarships was widened to take in non-academic candidates. Awards were made to a hospital matron, an art gallery officer, a town planner, a child welfare expert and the organiser of a community centre. Grants for study in Britain were made to five librarians. Assistance in planning their studies was also given to other visitors to Britain, particularly agriculturalists and painters.

NEW ZEALAND

Representative: *J. Bostock, The British Council, 5th Floor, Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington.*

As in Australia, the outstanding event was the visit of the Old Vic Company, which gave pleasure to many large audiences, did much to encourage and stimulate dramatic societies and increased appreciation of and interest in the Council's work in other parts of the world. A tour by the Ballet Rambert included the main cities and a number of provincial towns. It was well received.

An exhibition of Contemporary British Watercolours and Engravings opened in Wellington by the Rt. Hon. Walter Nash, representing the Prime Minister, was visited by about 200 people daily.

Photographic exhibitions were circulated to public libraries, schools and cultural societies. Sheet music and records were extensively borrowed from the music library.

Subscriptions to the Council's periodicals increased, and in particular the *Agricultural Bulletin* was welcomed by farmers.

An important development was the establishment by the New Zealand Government of a National Council of Adult Education. This, in addition to its other functions, will act as a link between the Representative and many organisations and individuals who wish to assist in, and profit by, the work of the Council.

INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON

For some years it had been regarded as a matter of real importance that the Council should start working in India. A preliminary survey was made in 1945, and in 1947 the Controller of the Council's Commonwealth Division, Sir Angus Gillan, visited India and received a formal invitation from Pandit Nehru. The partition of India and Pakistan necessitated the re-shaping of preliminary plans and early in 1948 Sir John Sargent, C.I.E., Educational Advisor to the Government of India, was appointed to make contact and to create the basis of an organisation. On his return he took up the London appointment of Director of the Department dealing with India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Representatives were appointed to India and Pakistan in March, 1948, and in May detailed reports were submitted from the two countries. The recommendations were accepted but it was not until late in the financial year that authorisation for plans and commitments in future years was forthcoming.

Three members of the National Union of Students made a debating tour in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, with the Council's sponsorship. The visit was a marked success, and the leader of the team has commented on the extraordinary warmth of their reception wherever they went.

INDIA

Representative: *W. R. L. Wickham, O.B.E., The British Council, The Mall, Agra, U.P.*

An office was opened in New Delhi in the spring of 1948, using three rooms as temporary quarters, since the city was so overcrowded that suitable quarters for a permanent centre were unobtainable. Despite this handicap and unavoidable delay in the appointment of staff, this small office has been able to make valuable contacts and has developed work in many fields. Presentations of periodicals have been made to 188 institutions, a beginning has been made with a central library project, and the Council's articles on cultural subjects have gained wide acceptance in the Indian press.

Much interest was shown in the travel grants to promote interchange between United Kingdom and Indian universities and in the courses organised by the Council. An exhibition on adult education was awarded a prize at the All-India Educational Conference. The Council's assistance was sought over the tour of an Indian ballet company in Europe, and in the selection of candidates for appointment to Indian technical institutions.

At the end of the year negotiations were in progress for acquiring premises as headquarters at Agra in place of New Delhi, where suitable accommodation was unobtainable, and at Calcutta and Madras as Regional Offices.

PAKISTAN

Representative: *W. R. Owain-Jones, The British Council, 6-10 Sarnagati Building, Rambaugh Road, Karachi, I.*

The Representative arrived in March, 1948, and made a 7,000 miles tour of Lahore, Peshawar and Dacca. He found that there existed a strong desire in Pakistan to maintain and strengthen the cultural links with Britain. Much has been expected of the Council, and a severe strain placed on its slender resources and small staff.

The Representative addressed students' societies in Karachi and Hyderabad, was invited by the Prime Minister of the North-West Frontier Provinces to open a centre in Peshawar, gave a talk to the Pakistani contingent of Scouts before it left for the Pan-Pacific Jamboree in Australia; and spoke on the work of the Council to the probationers of the newly-formed Pakistan Foreign Service. Council films and library books could not be sent out till the end of the year but British Information Service films were shown to specialist audiences and colleges. Reproductions of works by contemporary British painters were included in an exhibition arranged by the Karachi Fine Arts Society, and cultural articles were placed in the press.

CEYLON

At the beginning of 1949 the Council received an invitation to start work in Ceylon and plans for doing this were put in hand.

THE COLONIES

During the past year there has been a growing recognition of the importance of the development of the Colonies in the interests both of the colonial peoples and of the world as a whole. The resources of the Colonies must be fully utilized if the standards of living of the people in the Colonies

are to be improved, and if the world's demands for raw materials are to be met. Undoubtedly the processes of development will be eased if a spirit of mutual trust and understanding can be fostered between the people of Britain and the peoples of the Colonies. This is the end to which the work of the Council in the Colonies is contributing. In 1948, when commenting on the aims of the Council in the Colonies the Colonial Secretary himself endorsed this view in the words: "I feel that the Council can play a vital part in the development of closer links between the people of the Colonies and the people of Britain, and I am anxious that, if the necessary funds can be provided, the services of the Council should be used in the future to an even greater extent than they have been in the past."

The year 1948 was of particular importance as it marked a clarification of Council policy in the Colonies. Although this did not involve any serious departure from previous policy, the objects of Council work in this field were agreed upon after full discussion with the Treasury and the Colonial Office, and this made it possible to plan development with some assurance of continuity. The scope of Council work is summarised as "the carrying on of any activity in the cultural and educational sphere of which the chief purpose is the 'projection' of the British way of life and the promotion of closer relations in cultural matters between the people of Britain and the people of the Colonies." In addition, the relations of the Council with the Colonial Office and with Colonial Governments have been defined; and it has been fully accepted that the Council is not a Government Department or an official propaganda agency or an agent of Colonial Governments, and that much importance attaches to its being left free to conduct its operations in its own way.

During 1948/49 the Council continued its work in the West Indies and British Guiana, West Africa, East Africa, the Mediterranean Colonies and Aden, and broke fresh ground in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaya. Plans were made for new developments in 1949/50. In addition to the extension of activities in Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Kenya, it is intended to send staff and to increase the services to Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Sarawak and North Borneo, Fiji and the Windward and Leeward Islands.

In 1948/49 the total estimated expenditure debitable to the Colonial Office vote was £369,000 which included approximately £242,000 spent directly on work in the Colonies and £127,000 on expenditure in the United Kingdom. This expenditure in the United Kingdom covered, not only

the cost of certain services to the Colonies, such as films, music etc., but also part of the services utilized by Colonial visitors, students and bursars in the United Kingdom. The value of the arrangements made by the Council for Colonial visitors was given practical recognition by Colonial Governments. Groups of Chiefs and native administrators were brought to the United Kingdom wholly or partly at the expense of the Governments of Nigeria and Kenya to attend courses and take part in tours arranged by the Council. An important commercial firm also sought the Council's assistance in organising a similar project for African members of its managerial staff. Individual visitors for whom programmes were arranged included influential chiefs, such as the Oni of Ife, Colonial Trade Union leaders, members of Colonial Legislatures, teachers, Government officials and leaders in Girl Guide and Youth Organisations.

Fifty Colonial students were awarded Council scholarships for courses of study at Universities, Colleges and Technical Schools in the United Kingdom and bursaries were awarded to a number of Colonial artisans and craftsmen to study British methods in British workshops, factories and offices.

In paragraph 14 of the Circular defining policy it has been laid down by the Colonial Office and the Treasury that the Council should not in future establish or maintain general public libraries in the Colonies and that its present commitments in this respect should be transferred to other authorities as speedily as circumstances permit in each case. Discussions have taken place throughout the year with a view to the implementation of this decision. In Jamaica arrangements were made for the Island Library Scheme to be handed over to a Statutory Board of Management to which the Council's Director will become Executive Officer. The Council continued (and will continue for the present) to assist in the training of staff and the provision of books. Discussions have also taken place in connection with the Eastern Caribbean Library Scheme with a view to ensuring the continuance of this Scheme with a more rapid devolution of the Council's responsibilities upon the local authorities concerned. The Governments of Nigeria and the Gold Coast have also prepared, in consultation with Council Librarians, proposals for National Library Schemes which will absorb and develop the work done by the Council. The Council Librarian in Singapore has been appointed Library Adviser to the Governments of Singapore, Malaya and Sarawak.

The Council continued to co-operate with University and other educational authorities in the Colonies. In Hong Kong the Representative gave

a course of lectures for the University on "English Social History"; in West Africa assistance was given to the Oxford Delegacy of Extra-Mural Studies in its valuable work; a bursary was awarded for the training of a tutor in adult education in the West Indies; Professor Peers, Head of the Department of Adult Education in the University of Nottingham, was sent out to lecture in Jamaica and Barbados; in Singapore the Representative continued to co-operate with Raffles College and the Workers' Educational Association; a grant was made to Makerere College in Uganda towards the equipment of its theatre; and students at Ibadan (Nigeria) Achimota College (Gold Coast) and Fourah Bay College (Sierra Leone) continued to avail themselves of the reading-room and other facilities provided by the Council in its Centres. Although it is outside the scope of the Council's responsibilities to assist directly in tackling the pressing problems of adult education in the Colonies a great deal was done indirectly to help the Governmental and other organisations concerned with this work. Eminent lecturers were sent out to West Africa and the West Indies to give courses and to organise discussions on the "British Press," on the "History of the Commonwealth" and on "Local Government in Britain."

The needs of the Colonies for local Council Services are too great and the financial resources too limited to enable the Council to service the Colonies with large scale projects from the United Kingdom. The Council staff in most Colonies is small in numbers and the work of the Centres is dependent to a large extent upon the co-operation of local residents of all races. The measure of success achieved depends primarily upon the extent to which the Council premises become a common meeting ground for different peoples and classes and the focus for the activities of such small societies and organisations as are anxious to obtain an insight into British ways of life. An extract from a recent report from Trinidad on the use of Council films illustrates this point. "Specialized films, such as the training film 'Football,' 'Atomic Physics' etc., need explanation that members of Council staff are not always qualified to give. It is our practice to get together interested parties such as Secretaries of Sports Clubs and Science teachers, invite them to see the film and plan with them the best means of showing it. In the case of 'Football,' a well-known Trinidad football coach gave lectures every night for three weeks when the film was shown to groups of all First and Second League Clubs in Northern Trinidad. A similar programme was later carried out in Southern Trinidad."

The essential work of the Council in the Colonies is done by such unobtrusive means. The record of events in individual Colonies which

follows is a selection of noteworthy activities or new developments in the course of the year.

EAST AFRICA

Representative: *R. A. Frost, M.B.E., The British Council, Manpower and Civil Reabsorption Building, Lugard Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya.*

Considerable progress has been made with the establishment of an inter-racial cultural centre in Nairobi; and the Representative continued to co-operate with existing cultural organisations. For example, Council scientific films were shown at the three-day exhibition of the Nairobi Scientific and Philosophical Society, and during a visit to Kampala, the Representative gave three lectures at the Annual Conference of the Uganda Education Association. When the British film *Hamlet* was shown in Nairobi the Welfare Officer of the East African Railways sought the assistance of the Council in preliminary explanation to his African clerks. The Representative gave three lectures on the film and the European Amateur Dramatic Society helped with readings in the African Railway Club.

The provision of a station wagon and a portable generator made it possible for the Representative to carry out extensive tours and to arrange discussions with films on a variety of subjects, including Agriculture and Public Health, to mixed audiences of Europeans, Indians and Africans. Plans have been made to open a small centre in Mombasa and to open other centres in Uganda and Tanganyika.

The visit to the United Kingdom of a group of Chiefs from Kenya was organised jointly by the Council and the Government of Kenya. David Waruhiu, son of a Kikuyu Chief and Clerk to his local native Council, spent six months in the United Kingdom with a Council bursary studying local Government and methods of agriculture. Having in mind perhaps the problem of soil erosion in East Africa, he told his people on his return of the care the British farmer takes of his soil and his live-stock. "No-one," he said, "sits down doing nothing. Every minute seems to count and people there realise that time does not come back." He added that the sense of responsibility with which the British people worked wholeheartedly at their jobs must be cultivated by the Africans in Kenya.

GAMBIA

Representative: *Miss H. M. Roberts, The British Council, Council Centre, Bathurst.*

The Council Centre was moved to the new and more spacious premises made available by the Governor, and the Junior Library was

transferred to a large building provided by the Town Council in the Central Square and Park of Bathurst. In June a recreational centre was opened at Fajara by the Medical Research Council in co-operation with the Representative. An outstanding event was the exhibition of "Arts and Crafts in West Africa" with pottery produced in the Gold Coast by Michael Cardew as the centre-piece.

Documentary films have a wide influence in a Colony which only sees a dozen feature films a year; shows were given regularly to schoolchildren in the Junior Library, and programmes were arranged for many adult groups including employees of the Medical and Health Service, the Public Utilities Department and the Police.

GOLD COAST

Representative: *Mrs. H. I. Monson, M.B.E., The British Council, Council Centre, Accra.*

The appointment of a Functional Officer to Accra made it possible to extend the activities of the drama and choral groups. Films were distributed to eight centres, each with its own projector, and the film van toured a different district each month giving shows to schoolchildren, Social Centres etc. Mr. Grenfell Williams, Director of the B.B.C. Overseas Broadcasts, was present at a debate on the value of the B.B.C. programmes and answered some of the criticisms raised by African speakers. A series of lectures at the centre, conducted by the resident Tutor of the Oxford Delegacy of Extra-Mural Studies, was well attended.

A reference has already been made to the proposals for a National Library Scheme in the preparation of which the Council Librarian has co-operated and in the establishment of which the Council has been asked to continue to assist. The opening of a Children's Section in the Aglionby Library was so successful that a grant of £3,000 was made by the Commonwealth Education and Welfare Trust for the building of three special children's libraries in Accra.

Plans have been made for the extension of Council work in the Gold Coast by the opening of a small centre at Kumasi.

NIGERIA

Representative: *R. J. Parkhouse, The British Council, 7 Custom Street, Lagos.*

Staff difficulties and accommodation problems unfortunately hampered the progress of Council work in Nigeria. In the Eastern Provinces it seemed

inevitable that the Council would have to move its centre from Enugu to Port Harcourt, but at the eleventh hour, largely in response to local demand, new premises became available, and the work will continue to be centred there.

In the Western Provinces work in the new centre at Ibadan got under way successfully after the initial set-back of a fire in which some of the equipment was damaged. Dr. Mellanby, Principal of the new University College, lectured on "The History of British Universities" and "Extra-Mural Studies."

There has been a steady demand for a centre in the Northern Provinces, and plans have been made to extend Council work there in 1949/50. The Northern House of Assembly passed a vote of thanks to the Council for its work in arranging the programme for a group of 11 of its Native Administration officials who visited the United Kingdom during the year.

A reference has already been made to the proposals now under consideration for the development of library services throughout the Colony on the lines of plans prepared by the Council Librarian in Lagos, in consultation with a local committee.

The Representative has been asked to serve on a committee which has been formed in Lagos to give instruction and advice to Nigerian students before they proceed overseas. The Committee gives advice on the practical problems of clothing, hygiene etc. and on the customs and conventions to be observed in English houses etc. The Government have voted a sum of £100 for the cost of this work. This should be a most valuable contribution to the welfare of students from Nigeria and one well worthy of consideration in other Colonies.

SIERRA LEONE

Representative: C. H. Miller, The British Council, Council Centre, Freetown.

There was an increasing use of the Council Reading Room, particularly by teachers and students. The membership of the Juvenile Library for children between 7 and 16 was doubled. Over 7,000 children's books were borrowed. Periodicals were distributed to 125 centres up-country including schools, clubs, and reading rooms.

THE CARIBBEAN AREA

BARBADOS.

Representative: *A. W. Steward, The British Council, "Wakefield," Bridgetown.*

The expansion of activities made it necessary to vacate the residential quarters in the Council house and to use the whole building as a centre. A programme of documentary films was given weekly and special daytime shows were given for schoolchildren. Lecture courses were organised jointly by the Council and the Association of Cultural Societies of Barbados. Among the lecturers were Sir Alan Burns, Sir Hubert Rance, Mr. Stewart Perowne and Sir Douglas Ritchie, Vice-Chairman of the Port of London Authority. Two Trade Union leaders from St. Kitts and Antigua and the Federal Education Officer of the Leeward Islands visited the United Kingdom at the Council's invitation.

BRITISH GUIANA

Representative: *H. R. Tucker, The British Council, 5 Robb Street, Georgetown.*

The Council continued to co-operate with the Union of Cultural Clubs and the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society; their activities were co-ordinated by a combined Committee of which the Representative was Chairman. In this way contact was maintained with cultural societies representing all strata of society. The Extra-mural Tutor of the West Indian University College was provided with accommodation in the Council Office in Georgetown.

Work was begun on the new building of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, which when it is completed, will provide much needed improvement in the facilities for concerts, lectures, etc.

Council influence was extended to some of the rural areas up-country by means of the library van, carrying not only books, but films, film strips, gramophone records and photographs for display. Discussions have taken place with a view to the handing over of the Council Rural Library Service to local authorities.

JAMAICA

Representative: *M. W. Blake, The British Council, 13 East Street, Kingston.*

Reference has already been made to the progress with the Library Scheme and to the proposal to establish an Island Library Board with the Council Librarian as Chairman. Two new libraries were opened at Spanish Town and Morant Bay, and an agreement was reached with University College for the joint establishment of a bindery.

There was an increased demand on the services of the Music Officer by schools, music societies and choirs, and a series of monthly concerts for schoolchildren was arranged. Three music festivals at Port Antonio, Brown's Town and Montego Bay were sponsored and helped by the loan of material and services. An exhibition of music and books on music was visited by a large number of people, particularly teachers.

The Art Officer gave weekly extra-mural lectures and a series of radio talks on "Art and Contemporary Life." The weekly series of Council broadcasts continued throughout the year.

A grant was made to the Little Theatre Movement to enable them to engage a film producer, an ex-Council scholar, trained at the Old Vic. The Representative continued to serve on the Board of Governors of the Jamaica Institute, and a scholarship was awarded to a member of the staff of the Institute to enable him to study archive administration in London with a view to work being done on Jamaican archives, for which a grant has been promised by the Carnegie Corporation.

TRINIDAD

Representative: *F. D. Gray, The British Council, "Whitehall," Maraval Road, Port-of-Spain.*

The music critic of the *Trinidad Guardian* discussing the concerts in the Council "Hour of Music" series wrote, "when one considers the careful preparation and the high standard of music and performance which has prevailed throughout, it is fitting that the heartiest congratulations should be offered on a magnificent achievement . . . a contribution to the musical life of Trinidad outstanding in its enjoyment, and invaluable for the culture of the future." In addition to the series of weekly concerts, forty weekly broadcasts were given.

The Arts Officer from Jamaica visited Trinidad in June and July and gave fifteen lectures and eight radio broadcasts. The Council continued to assist the Trinidad Art Society, the Music Association and the Whitehall Players.

A reference has already been made to discussions regarding the future of the Eastern Caribbean Library Scheme. The new Director of the Scheme made a survey of the libraries in the Windward and Leeward Islands and submitted to the Governments concerned plans and estimates for their re-organisation. Work was begun on the Union Catalogue.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES

CYPRUS

Representative : *Brig. G. A. Fenton, O.B.E., The British Council, 6 Gladstone Street, Nicosia.*

British Institutes

Nicosia: *Director W. N. Tolfree.*

Famagusta: „ *A. G. Hamer.*

Larnaca: „ *W. N. Tolfree.*

Limassol: „ *E. R. Inkpen.*

Paphos: „ *Commander A. Crawford.*

Further steps were taken to reorganise Council work in Cyprus. The staff was strengthened by the posting of one officer to take charge of the distribution and use of material, such as films, records, etc., and to try to promote a wider interest in music, drama etc. Another officer with training in the technique of adult education was appointed to organise study groups and lecture courses.

As an experiment, a summer school for Secondary school-teachers was organised in co-operation with the Education Department. It was sufficiently successful to warrant continuance of the experiment on a larger scale in 1949/50. The Council continued to give financial assistance to the Junior School, Nicosia, up to the end of the year, but the management of the School was successfully transferred to an independent Board of Management which took over complete responsibility (financial and otherwise) on the 1st April, 1949.

An effort was made to extend Council activities in a small way beyond the limits of the five towns in which the Institutes are situated, and a lecture tour with a mobile cinema was carried out as an experiment in the western part of the Island.

GIBRALTAR

Representative: *G. L. Morris, The British Council, Calpe Institute, 277 Main Street.*

The Calpe Institute this year became entirely self-supporting, but the Council Representative continued to supervise its administration.

MALTA, G.C.

Representative: *Major A. Cathcart Bruce, The British Council, Auberge d'Aragon, Valletta.*

There was a number of distinguished visitors to the Valletta Institute including H.M. the Shah of Iran, the C. in C. Mediterranean and Lady Power, Earl and Countess Mountbatten, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Jowitt and Mr. Silkin, the Minister of Town and Country Planning.

There was discussion with the Government of Malta regarding the vacation of the Auberge d'Aragon, the present home of the Council in Valletta. A search is being made for suitable premises elsewhere.

Music and Drama continued to be the highlights of Council functions; there were many successful concerts and recitals, all of which were broadcast. Two plays were produced, and to meet the demand for advice, a drama study circle was organised. The most successful films were *Steps of the Ballet* and an Olympic Games film compiled locally from newsreels. Medical films and other special films were shown to selected audiences. lishing a small centre and library. The library is the only public library in schools; and 23 lectures were organised with the co-operation of Admiralty lecturers.

The Gozo Institute continued to flourish under its Gozitan Director with a membership of 160 Gozitans and 20 British R.A.F. personnel.

Mr. Bezzina, Deputy-Speaker of the Malta Legislative Assembly, visited the United Kingdom as a guest of the Council to study parliamentary procedure in England and Northern Ireland.

THE INDIAN OCEAN AND PACIFIC AREA

ADEN

Representative: *W. H. Earle, The British Council, Aidarus Road, Aden.*
British Institutes

Men	..	..	..	..	..	Director, Mr. W. H. Earle
Women	..	..	..	..	..	Director, Miss L. Y. Pode

In addition to the work organised in the two Institutes, extra-mural activities were started in different parts of the Colony. There was an increase in the active membership of the Institute for Women. In an address to the Legislative Council in January, His Excellency the Governor observed, "the work of the Council in interpreting Britain to Aden is of very great value to the community . . . the provision of lectures and various types of cultural facility are benefits which would be greatly missed were the Council to discontinue or curtail these activities, and I hope all members of the community and of this Council (the Legislative Council) will co-operate with the Director in making his work a success."

HONG KONG

Representative: R. Bruce, *The British Council, Statue Square, Hong Kong.*

The Council's first Representative in Hong Kong arrived there in July. In spite of serious difficulties about accommodation he succeeded in establishing a small centre and library. The library is the only public library in Hong Kong. The normal Council activities, lectures, concerts, film shows, exhibitions etc. have met with a good response, and one of the leading Chinese daily newspapers has introduced a British Council page. The Representative has maintained close contact with the University, and a weekly series of medical films with commentaries by the professors of the subjects illustrated, has been attended regularly by over 140 medical students.

MALAYA

Representative: E. H. N. Russell, *The British Council, No. 4 Building, Tanglin Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.*

Accommodation problems hampered the early stages of Council work in Malaya, but once they were overcome, the life of the Representative became extremely busy. What was once the Asiatic ward of the old Tanglin Hospital at Kuala Lumpur was adapted for use as a centre and office and very quickly became the meeting place of many local societies, including the Malayan Film Society, the Women's International Club, the Kuala Lumpur Musical Society, and the Theatre Club and Dramatic Society. A number of exhibitions was held, including the Book Exhibition which was opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner. Other distinguished

visitors to the Centre included H.H. the Sultan of Selangor and his son the Tungku Laxamana. The unsettled state of the country made it difficult to expand Council activities outside Kuala Lumpur, but book and photographic exhibitions were held in Penang and Klang. Special film shows were organised for specialist audiences, such as the officers of the Social Welfare Department.

Miss Isobel Baillie gave a recital in Kuala Lumpur under Council auspices.

SINGAPORE

Representative : *A. T. Baker, The British Council, c/o Raffles Museum, Stamford Road, Singapore.*

It was only in mid-September that the Council got really into its stride in Singapore when the premises, provided and renovated by the Government, became available. The building affords office and storage accommodation on the ground floor and a large hall seating up to 400 people on the top floor. Singapore had previously lacked a hall of moderate size suitable or central enough for exhibitions, concerts and lectures, or the meeting of cultural societies, and full use is being made of the amenities now offered.

The Council helped to organise in the centre the annual inter-school art exhibition of over 750 paintings and drawings, and, in co-operation with the Singapore Improvement Trust, held an exhibition of Town Planning which was arranged to coincide with a visit from Sir Patrick Abercrombie, who addressed a large audience at the opening by the Governor of Singapore. The exhibition aroused great interest and was visited by over 4,000 people. At the Annual Singapore Book Fair the Council contributed a display for the National Book League of 100 books, book illustrations and photographs of British authors. The *Straits Times* described this as one of the most attractive features of the 1948 fair.

It is estimated that publications and periodicals distributed by the Council to schools are seen by about 14,000 pupils. The College of Medicine made use of Council photographs on penicillin and malaria and borrowed medical films for special audiences. Books and sheet music were presented to the Master of Music of the Department of Education, and gramophone records were borrowed regularly by clubs, societies, and Radio Malaya.

A grant was made for the provision of new furniture and books for the Raffles Junior Library which was transferred from most inadequate accommodation to new premises with the assistance of the Council Librarian.

The Council Librarian, at the request of the Government of Singapore, inspected and reported on a number of libraries and gave advice to many clubs and institutes in the Colony. In 1949/50, as already mentioned, she will become Library Adviser to the Governments of Singapore, Malaya and Sarawak.

Students and professors returning from visits to the United Kingdom recorded broadcast talks for Radio Malaya.

The Centre was used regularly by the East West Society, the International Artists Association, the Garden Association and the Youth Council, the Journalists Association, the Stage Club and the Singapore Teachers Union Repertory.

EUROPE

For the purposes of the Council's work the European countries are divided into four groups—North-West Europe, South Europe, East Europe, and Germany-Austria—each of which is dealt with by a department of the European Division. This grouping is not, however, based merely on geographical convenience: it reflects the different conditions prevailing in the various countries and the different methods which the Council adopts in them.

The nature of the Council's task in Western Europe is affected partly by geographical considerations, partly by the much closer acquaintance with British life and thought already existing in Western European countries and partly by the extent to which English is already taught in the national schools. In the North-West European countries with a long-established connection with Britain and a long tradition of English studies (France, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Scandinavia), the Council does not undertake language teaching but maintains staffs in the capital cities who keep in close touch with the local civic authorities, universities, schools, trade unions and adult education movements as well as with professional and artistic circles, try to meet their requests for information and material on all aspects of British civilisation and help them to establish and maintain contacts with corresponding professional bodies and circles in Britain. In the countries of South Europe (the Iberian Peninsula, Italy, Greece and Turkey), on the other hand, the teaching of English is not so well established and to that extent the study of British life and thought lacks a firm base. In addition to its other activities the Council seeks to fill this gap by itself

undertaking a certain amount of direct teaching at the higher levels. It works largely through a chain of British Institutes (most but not all, founded by the Council itself) whose task it is to teach the language not merely as an end in itself but in a British atmosphere and in relation to the British background. With the co-operation of the educational authorities in the countries concerned, this teaching is largely directed to improving the standard and widening the knowledge of the existing or potential teachers of English from the national schools.

The Communist-controlled countries of East Europe, although politically and economically attached to Russia, still show some desire for contact with the culture and technical achievement of Britain; work in them tends to follow a common pattern and presents its own administrative problems. Finally in Germany and Austria, both still under four-Power military occupation, the Council's work is subject to the policy of the occupying authorities, although the practical effect of this is more noticeable in Germany than in Austria.

NORTH-WEST EUROPE

There has been a steady maintenance of the Council's work in North-West Europe. The Cultural Conventions which have been concluded by His Majesty's Government in the U.K. with France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway and the closer relations with these and the other countries of the area in the political and economic spheres have increased the interest in cultural affairs. These developments involve reciprocal liabilities for the Council, especially as regards France and Belgium.

The relations between France and the United Kingdom have always been very close amongst certain sections of the population, but it is still true to say that the ordinary people of the two countries do not know one another as they should. Although the main centre of the Council's work is in Paris, it is probable that the main need for enlightenment on the characteristics of British life is in the provinces, and the Council therefore maintains four provincial centres (at Lyon, Lille, Toulouse and Nancy) where libraries are provided, lectures are given, and exhibitions and other manifestations of British life and art can be arranged. In all centres special attention is given to contact with the French universities and especially with those responsible for the teaching of English.

In Belgium and Holland, for financial reasons and because these countries can be easily covered from the capital, the outlying centres were closed last year and the work during the year under review was concentrated in the offices in Brussels and Amsterdam respectively.

In Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, many Anglophil societies exist whose members are eager to improve their knowledge of the English language, to receive good lecturers, and to make use of any material which the Council can provide to improve their knowledge of British art, social legislation, and other manifestations of our way of life. In these countries, therefore, the extent of the Council's work is much wider than would be possible if dependence were placed upon its own staff alone. In all these countries the Council has tried to increase its contacts with workers' education and similar organisations. Owing to their proximity to the United Kingdom it is possible to provide a fair number of bursaries enabling students to come to this country and acquaint themselves with conditions here at first hand. It is also possible for a considerable number of individuals and groups to come to the United Kingdom on specialist courses.

The Council during the year reopened an office in Switzerland, from which it had previously withdrawn for financial reasons. It will not however be possible within the funds available to restore the position which had been established in Switzerland before the withdrawal. The Council can maintain only a skeleton staff and will therefore be more dependent upon the co-operation of the Swiss-British Societies.

BELGIUM

Representative: C. F. S. de Winton, *The British Council, 23 Avenue Marnix, Brussels.*

The Brussels Centre had a membership of over 1,200. Activities included film shows and musical evenings. There were 10,312 issues of books from the library. Arrangements were made to send books monthly on loan to seven provincial Anglo-Belgian societies. Technical and scientific books were provided for the Universities of Liège, Louvain, Brussels and Ghent and the Bibliothèque Royale of Brussels.

For the eighteen Anglo-Belgian societies, 41 lectures and nine film shows were arranged. Meetings of delegates from the societies were held in Brussels.

The Turner Exhibition was shown in Brussels and Liège and an exhibition of contemporary British paintings in Brussels. The Young Vic Company gave performances of *As you Like It* in Brussels, in seven provincial towns and in Luxemburg.

The Council arranged 74 film shows, of which 31 were medical, and Council films were borrowed by many Belgian organisations. The film *Atomic Physics* aroused great interest among scientists.

A Summer School was attended by 121 Belgian teachers of English. Six scholarships to British Universities were awarded to Belgian graduates. Twelve Belgians attended post-graduate courses organised by the British Council in collaboration with British universities and 48 Belgians attended other Council courses.

There were 238 candidates for the Cambridge Examination in English in June and 156 in December.

DENMARK

Representative: *H. Young, The British Council, Richshuset, Raadhusplads 16, Copenhagen.*

The most important event was the British Exhibition in Copenhagen, the first in a foreign country since the war. It was opened by H.M. King Frederick IX and was visited by over a million people. Though primarily a trade show the Council contributed an exhibition of nearly 2,000 recent British books which was shown in the main exhibition centre in Tivoli and was well attended. An Exhibition of Theatrical Design was exhibited in the National Gallery of Denmark, and though a little distance from the five exhibition centres was visited by about 6,000 people. The Council also held three concerts of chamber music in the National Gallery, given by the Chamber quintet (wind instruments), the Bloch Quartet and Frederick Thurston, and the Koppel Quartet.

The B.B.C. Singers visited Copenhagen for a week to give two concerts and a broadcast. Mr. Leslie Woodgate, the choir's conductor, conducted the State Radio Choir and Chamber Orchestra in a broadcast concert in the concert hall of Radio House.

The year's four Council Scholars from Denmark were a surgeon, a soil physicist, an organic chemist and a psychiatric social worker. The Danish Government generously offered three scholarships for study in Denmark

by British subjects, and the Council assisted in selecting the holders. The holders' subjects were child welfare, the bacteriology of cheese and agricultural economics.

Sixty-four teachers of English in Secondary and Middle Schools attended the third annual summer school organised by the Council in conjunction with the Danish Ministry of Education.

Library issues averaged 700 a month throughout the year. The English Clubs, of which there are now 32, held their second annual conference in the Council's library.

FINLAND

Representative: *Dr. J. B. C. Grundy, The British Council, Lasipalatsi, Helsinki.*

The number of Finnish-British societies increased during the year from 47 to 57 and much of the Council's work, especially in the provinces, was done through their agency. Fifteen of them had the services of a British-born teacher-secretary recommended by the Council. The Teachers of English Society, begun in 1947, flourished and had several meetings in the Council's Library.

Two successful Summer Schools were held, for university students and for teachers of English. One hundred and thirty lectures, 76 of them by members of the staff, were given during the year, principally to learned and Finnish-British societies.

The film continued to be one of the most important media; 125,000 people saw a Council film during the year, 7,000 at the 'British Documentary Film Week' in Helsinki, over 700 films were lent, and the projector was lent 75 times.

An exhibition of British Theatrical Design was held in May, 1948, and interest in the British theatre was greatly stimulated by the visit of Tyrone Guthrie. In 1948 about 70 British plays were produced in Finnish theatres. A small exhibition of periodicals was held in the Library, which has 800 registered borrowers.

FRANCE

Representative: *Instr. Captain C. D. Howell, O.B.E., R.N. (Rtd.), The British Council, 28 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris VIII.*

Regional Directorates

Lille (North)	Director G. de G. Sells.
Nancy (North-East)	„ I. C. Arnould
Lyons (South-East)	„ G. W. Alston
Toulouse (South-West)	„ A. W. J. Barron.

The year saw considerable expansion of the Council's work in France. The regional offices now form centres for various educational activities. On two or three evening each week, lectures, discussions or the meetings of music groups are held.

The libraries in Paris and in the regional offices continued to increase in popularity. An average of over 120 people visited the Paris Library each day, and well over 20,000 books were lent during the year. This figure does not include block loans which were made regularly to 25 French municipal libraries and Franco-British centres. Books were also sent regularly by post to professors and specialists in the provinces. The membership of the Lyons Library is over 600, and that of the others is rapidly increasing.

The exhibition "Huit Siècles de la Vie Britannique à Paris" in the Musée Galliéra was opened by H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, and the Davy-Faraday Exhibition at the Palais de la Découverte attracted over 100,000 visitors. Four eminent British scientists lectured during this exhibition. The Child Art Exhibition has been shown in eleven provincial towns during the year and an exhibition drawn from the Council's collection of modern art in three. An exhibition of 3,000 books at the Foire de Paris aroused considerable interest.

Three technicians from the French railways and two from the Renault motor works were given short-term bursaries, and scholarships were given to seven French research workers. In addition, two French scientific research workers were exchanged for two British for the period of a year.

Four Summer Schools held by the Council were attended by 120 French teachers, and some 170 teachers and professional men were sent to Britain for courses.

Eighteen lecturers from Britain gave 86 lectures on literary, social and scientific subjects in Paris and the Provinces. Members of the staff gave 105 lectures in Universities and Schools.

Over 30 photographic exhibitions a week were provided for schools and institutions and demands from the press for photographs and feature articles were heavy.

Programmes of films suitable for schools were shown to teachers in Paris, and Council medical films were constantly in circulation.

Peter Grimes was sung at the Opera by the Covent Garden Company, and *The Rape of Lucretia* was performed by a French company in Paris and several times in Mulhouse and Strasbourg. It is now in the repertoire of the theatre at Strasbourg. The Sadler's Wells Ballet gave thirteen performances in Paris during the annual assembly of the United Nations.

Twenty three concerts of British music performed by French artists were arranged in Paris and the provinces. Nine British artists gave concerts in France. Many lecture-recitals with gramophone records were also given and music for broadcasting was provided for various radio stations.

An important visit to Britain was made by the Rector of the Sorbonne, officials of the Cité Universitaire and state architects to study university halls of residence. Fourteen other visits were sponsored by the Council.

The Mixed Commission, appointed under the Cultural Convention, held a preliminary meeting in London and its first full meeting in Paris.

THE NETHERLANDS

Representative: R. P. Hinks, *The British Council, Heerengracht 458, Amsterdam.*

A Cultural Convention between the Netherlands and Great Britain was signed in July, 1948, and the first meeting of the Mixed Commission was held in London in November.

For reasons of economy the Hague Office, formerly the Council's headquarters in the Netherlands, was closed in November. All work is now carried out from British House, Amsterdam.

The functional programme was heavier than previously, beginning with the Scheveningen Summer Festival and running with hardly a pause throughout the year. Among the outstanding events were Britten's

arrangement of *The Beggar's Opera* and visits by the Sadler's Wells Ballet, the Boyd Neel Orchestra, the Young Vic Company and the B.B.C. Singers.

The most important development musically was the great increase in the number of British performers who were brought to the Netherlands through normal commercial channels, and in the amount of British music performed independently of Council assistance. Tippett's *A Child of Our Time*, and Britten's *St. Nicholas Cantata* were two of many such performances.

There was an increase in the number of lecturers and "specialist visitors." Some were brought over by the Netherlands-England Federation to supplement the Council supply of lecturers, and others on the invitation of their colleagues in their own field of study.

The University Text-Book Exhibition made a successful tour of the Dutch Universities. Exhibitions of Graphic Art, Contemporary Art, and Children's Art were shown in Rotterdam, Amsterdam and the Hague.

The usual Summer School for Teachers of English was held in co-operation with the Ministry of Education. The Netherlands Ministry again offered four scholarships to British students for study in the Netherlands.

Functions at British House proceeded normally, with concerts, lectures and a satisfactory growth of Library activities.

The volume of enquiry and liaison work steadily increased; liaison work particularly since the easing of Dutch currency restrictions.

NORWAY

Representative: *D. Thomas, The British Council, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, Oslo.*

In February, 1948, a Cultural Convention between Norway and Great Britain was signed in London, and the Mixed Commission held its first meetings in Oslo in September.

The Council in Norway co-operated closely with the Norwegian Ministry of Education and other government departments, the universities, the Norwegian W.E.A., People's Academies, Learned and Professional Societies, Teachers' Organisations, the 14 Anglo-Norse Societies and Clubs, music organisations, the Merchant Marine and Army Welfare Offices and many other cultural bodies throughout the country. Over 200 lectures were delivered to these organisations on Science, Education, Sociology,

Medicine, Literature, Art, Agriculture, Travel and Town and Country Planning. The visiting lecturers included Kenneth Lindsay, M.P., Lord Hailey, Bertrand Russell, Professors Randall, Marshall, Model and King, and Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale.

The Council's Education Officer in co-operation with the Norwegian Teachers' Association, visited Teachers' Training Colleges, schools and cultural organisations throughout Norway, lecturing, discussing educational problems and taking classes at the centres visited.

The Council's work with films again more than doubled, and films were borrowed on 1,250 occasions for showings by 125 organisations, the total audiences being well in the hundred thousands. Photographic exhibitions and film strips were lent to lecturers, Municipal Libraries, schools and book-sellers for display.

Musical activities also expanded. Much British music was included in the State Broadcasting Corporation's recorded programmes, and private recitals were arranged for Programme Committees, Conductors and Solo Artists. Ruth Dyson and Agnes Walker gave pianoforte recitals of British music in Oslo, Bergen and Tonsberg.

Approximately 375 Norwegians went to Britain for courses in nine months. For the third year, the Final Year Technical University Students of Shipbuilding and Civil and Mechanical Engineering, groups of industrial designers and road engineers went to Britain at their own expense. Their programmes and those of a considerable number of leading visitors from Norwegian cultural, educational and scientific circles were planned by the Council.

Three Residential Summer Schools for Teachers of English, Discussion Group Leaders and Adult Educationists were held in co-operation with the Norwegian Ministry of Education, the Norwegian W.E.A., and the Extra-mural Education Committee of Oslo University.

The Council's Library had 890 registered borrowers and lent collections of books to twelve Municipal Libraries and to three travelling libraries serving the more isolated country districts. A British Book Exhibition visited Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen and Trondheim and assistance was given to visiting representatives of British publishing houses. An exhibition of leading British periodicals was arranged in the capital and the main provincial towns.

Five post-graduate scholarships were awarded for research in Economic Theory, Midwifery, Pediatrics, Business Administration and English Teaching.

SWEDEN

Representative: *T. W. Morray, M.B.E., The British Council, Strandvagen 57, Stockholm.*

The number of Swedish-British Societies still tends to rise, indeed has risen beyond the level which can be regularly supplied with lecturers. Film loans and library loans rose sharply. Music loans and loans of records remained at about the 1947-48 level. "English Weeks" organised by the Council's lecturer, in collaboration with the Trade Union education movement, were more popular than ever.

While the utilitarian Course in English Language for Elementary School Teachers was oversubscribed, the Senior Residential Course in English Life and Literature was disappointing. The attraction of a visit to Britain was further emphasised by the large increase in applications for British Council and other courses, and by the great number of tourist enquiries which reached the office.

The Council co-operated with a leading department store in Stockholm in the creation of a "Britannia" Exhibition. A collection of fine books was exhibited and a display of theatre models and designs formed part of the Art Section of the Exhibition. A small collection of British lithographs and a modest National Book League Set were exhibited in the Music Room. The Children's Art Exhibition was seen by over 37,000 people.

Most of the lecturing was carried out by resident Council staff. A valuable addition to resources was provided by the British-born holders of scholarships from the Swedish Institute, and by British subjects employed by various local educational organisations.

Subsidized visitors to Great Britain included the Rector of Uppsala University, on a visit to Scottish universities, two cell-physiologists, an archaeologist, the Professor of Internal Medicine from Uppsala, two distinguished musicians who attended the Cheltenham Festival, the director of the main concert hall in Stockholm who went to Edinburgh, and two Trades Union leaders, one a metal-worker and one a driver on the Gothenburg tramways and bus services.

Close contact was maintained with the various Trade Union educational organisations, one of which appointed a Council officer as supervisor of English studies.

S W I T Z E R L A N D

Representative: C. R. Hewer, *The British Council, Stockerstrasse 4, Zurich 2.*

Economy forced the Council to close its office in Zurich at the end of the financial year 1947/8. This decision, which involved suspension of the useful work done in that country since the end of the war, was taken with great regret because of the need for economising in Swiss currency. It was greeted with many protests, particularly from the Swiss side, and as a result a small allocation of Swiss currency was granted to enable the Council to reopen its office with a skeleton staff. The financial limitations prevent the Council undertaking anything like the full range of activities which it normally conducts elsewhere; but it will be able to maintain its close and friendly liaison with the Swiss academic world and with the numerous Swiss-British societies and to bring scholars and visitors from Switzerland to the United Kingdom. The reopening of this office has been greeted with satisfaction in Switzerland, and the Council is glad that it has been enabled to preserve the close links established with its contacts there in the post-war period.

S O U T H E U R O P E

In the Council's organisation the South European countries, stretching from Portugal in the west to Turkey in the east, are grouped together. Although they differ widely in their problems experience has shown that in all of them much of the Council's work must be organised round the teaching of the English language and is most effectively done in British Institutes or similar centres. In all these countries there are good arguments for extending the Council's work, and in all of them there are good financial reasons for avoiding further commitments.

No political or ideological difficulties interfere with the Council's work in Portugal. The relations between the two countries are happy, the position of the Council has been built up over a period of ten years and the Council's staff there are free to develop their work within the financial limits imposed.

In Spain on the other hand, political differences in the international field make the Council's work a matter of some delicacy, but the courteous and considerate attitude of the Spanish authorities has reduced these difficulties.

Both in Spain and Portugal there is a widespread desire among all classes to know more about the United Kingdom. The Exhibition of British Paintings over the period 1730-1830 was sent to Lisbon and Madrid early in 1949 and aroused great enthusiasm amongst all sections of the people. Neither country appreciated that Britain had artists of significance, and this exhibition of Old Masters covering only a century was a revelation to all but a few specialists and they were enthusiastic at receiving the exhibition.

In Italy the main problem of the Council was, and is likely to remain, how to meet the demands on the Council within the financial limits imposed. The Council already spends more on Italy than on most countries (partly owing to the necessity for regional coverage) but there is a renaissance of intellectual life in the country at present and all sections of the population are anxious to study the minds and methods of other countries, including the United Kingdom. The opportunity is great and the Council hopes that the old intellectual and sentimental ties between the United Kingdom and Italy may be restored and increased. Many Italian artisans, for instance, are showing a particular interest in British social and educational institutions and achievements. The Council hopes to increase its work amongst these classes and amongst the twenty-three Anglo-Italian associations in the country. The evidence of goodwill is widespread and marked. It would be difficult, therefore, for the Council to reduce its work in and with Italy though it seems unlikely that expenditure can be increased beyond the present limits in view of the growing demands on the Council in other parts of the world.

In Greece, also, the demands on the Council are heavy, and owing to the present rate of exchange the work is carried out at considerable cost. Greece has had no respite since it took up arms against Italy when the tide of war was flowing against us, but in spite of this incessant strain and terrible sacrifices, the intellectual life of the country is as vigorous as ever and contact with British culture is eagerly sought. We are bound to do all in our power to meet this desire, to give what technical and professional help we can in restoring the country and to maintain and increase the traditional good relations between the peoples of Greece and the United Kingdom. The Council's work is not confined to Athens but is widespread, and it has reason to believe that even where its staff cannot penetrate owing to the fighting its publication, the *Anglo-Greek Review*, is read.

Turkey, which is astride Europe and Asia, is dealt with by the Council's European Division. Expenditure was very high there during the War,

and since the War the Council has been faced by the problem that, while the interest of the United Kingdom in the country and its people has in no way slackened, reduction in this high rate of expenditure has been inevitable. In spite of the reduction which has been achieved,—from £210,467 in 1946 to £91,964 in 1948/49,—it has been possible through Regional centres to maintain close relations with most parts of the country. Particularly heavy expenditure was incurred in subsidising professors and lecturers at the Universities, and this expenditure is, with great regret, being reduced.

G R E E C E

Representative : *W. G. Tatham, M.C., The British Council, 4 Vasilissis Sophias, Athens.*

British Institutes		Students
Athens (Institute and School of English)	Director (<i>Vacant</i>)	2,000
Salonica	„ <i>I. P. Sheldon-Williams</i>	1,500

Regional Directorates

Mytilene	Director <i>H. B. Forster</i>
Patras	„ <i>C. P. S. Batty</i>
Corfu	Regional Secretary <i>Miss M. Aspioti</i>

There were resident staff in Athens, Salonica, Patras, Mytilene and Corfu. The Regional Directorate at Cavalla was closed, but the work continued under a Greek Committee. All Regions were active in the teaching of English, both in their own classes and in liaison with local teachers of English. The Council gave assistance to various schools where English is taught, notably in Chios and Canea.

A successful summer school, open to University students only, on English life and thought was held at Spetsai School. Two University lecturers and an undergraduate from England assisted the Council's staff and the Byron Professor of English, who directed the course.

In Salonica a Council lecturer is now attached to the teaching staff of the University and has started courses in English literature, which it is hoped will ultimately lead to a diploma.

A presentation of books for the use of students of English literature was made by the British Ambassador on behalf of the Council to the University of Athens.

In April, 1948, the Council staff in Athens, with local assistance, gave four performances of *Murder in the Cathedral*, which had a notable reception. In January, 1949, Corfu presented *The Taming of the Shrew*. A weekly broadcast of British music was given over the Athens and Salonica radios. Films were shown regularly and lent to various Greek societies. An exhibition of periodicals was shown in Athens and other centres, and recent paintings by John Craxton at the Athens Institute.

Lecturers from Britain included Mr. Robert Speaight, Sir Leigh Ashton and Professor Toynbee. Dr. Fuxton, senior orthopaedic surgeon at King's College Hospital and Mr. Whiffing of the Ministry of Pensions Limb-fitting Factory, visited Greece in March to advise and lecture on rehabilitation. The Council drew on Greek, American and French lecturers in Athens. Women lecturers were prominent, among them Lady Norton, wife of the British Ambassador. Members of the Scholars Association gave lectures in Greek on Britain.

The fighting in Greece caused difficulties, particularly in the award of scholarships to men of military age. Five scholars were however sent to the United Kingdom. Seven representatives of management and workers from the Piraeus studied labour conditions in the docks of England. Other visitors and Bursars made successful visits and wrote of their experiences in the press.

The *Anglo-Greek Review* maintained its high position among Greek cultural publications.

ITALY

Representative: F. J. R. Bottrall, O.B.E., *The British Council, Palazzo Del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.*

British Institutes						Students	Members
Rome	Director	Edwin Muir	..	..	..	550	1,500
Milan	..	M. H. Cardiff	..	..	..	404	2,000
Turin	..	D. E. Frean	..	..	..	200	741
Palermo	..	R. A. Cowling	..	..	..	331	594

The year 1948 was one of increasing activity in all branches of the Council's work in Italy. The Chairman's visit in May afforded a chance to review all activities and an expansion of extra-mural work by the Institutes has resulted.

Anglo-Italian Associations, which numbered eight at the end of last year, now number 23, 15 new Associations having been opened during the year at Bologna, Syracuse, Messina, Catania, Udine, Trani, Mazzara del Vallo, Bari, Cortina, Padua, Treviso, Vicenza, Mantua, Bolzano and Chiavari. All these Associations are fostered by the Council and are prospering.

Three new Council Centres were opened during the year at Naples, Venice and Genoa. The Council supplied Lectors to the Universities of Padua, Bologna, Florence, Pisa, Rome and the Catholic University of Milan, Professors to the Universities of Palermo and Padua and lecturers to the independent British institute at Florence. It subsidises a lectorship at Messina and Catania Universities.

Cambridge Examinations were held in December, 1947 and June, 1948, in eight Centres. The total results are given in the following table:

	No. of Candidates	Certificates awarded	Repetition in one subject for completion	Failed
Diploma ..	3	2		1
Proficiency ..	370	221	83	66
Lower Certificate	397	281	35	71

Ten Council Scholarships were awarded during the year, and three short-term Bursaries. One hundred and thirteen Italians attended Council Courses in the United Kingdom. Summer Schools were held for Italian teachers of English at Ovindoli and Camaldoli. Successful English Weeks were held at Naples and Bologna.

During the year 1,070 books were sent out from the Council office for review, of which 907 were reviewed. One hundred and nine new exchanges of periodicals were arranged, making a total of 523 exchanges. The *Cultural Bulletin* has a monthly distribution of 1,600, 2,839 books have been added to the Central Library and loans from the Central and Institute and Centre libraries throughout the year numbered 44,198.

The amalgamation of the Press and Information Office Library and Reading Room with the Council Library and Reading Room took place in September, when the Features section of the Press and Information Office also moved into the Palazzo Del Drago. Since the amalgamation the number of readers has greatly increased.

Council films continued to be shown extensively throughout Italy, through the agency of the British Embassy Films Officer and the channels of Embassy Information Services and the Council. It is estimated that audiences numbered over one million.

The Exhibitions of Turner's paintings and Henry Moore's sculptures at the Venice Biennale, which opened in June and closed in September, 1948, were visited by 185,000 people. The fifty Turner oil-paintings, with 32 watercolours, were exhibited in Rome during October and visited by over 70,000 people. During the same period Henry Moore's sculptures were exhibited in Milan where they were seen by about 3,000 people. Two successful exhibitions of British books were held in Turin and Milan in April and May.

Considerably more British music was played in Italy during the year. The New English Singers, Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears and Sir Malcolm Sargent all made successful tours. Sydney Beer and Matteo Glinski both conducted public concerts of English music which were broadcast throughout Italy. Contacts with R.A.I. (Radio Audizione Italiana) continued to be cordial. British music was frequently broadcast and many scores and records were borrowed for this purpose from the Music Library.

In science and medicine an increased volume of work has dictated a policy of consolidation rather than of new large-scale developments. There were successful lecture tours by Professor P.M.S. Blackett (Physics), Professor Sir C. N. Hinshelwood (Chemistry), Dr. R. G. Tredgold (Rehabilitation), Mr. R. W. Raven and Mr. J. T. Chesterman (Surgery in Cancer). The growth of the scientific information service was reflected by the supply of 900 reprints of scientific and medical articles and an increase in the distribution of the Quarterly Medical Index to 650. Medical films were outstandingly successful throughout Italy. About 300 showings of specialist films were given to audiences estimated at 50,000 doctors and medical students. The emphasis on anaesthesia continued throughout the year and produced notable results—the formation of three schools of anaesthesia and the adoption of modern British techniques by a considerable number of hospitals. A smaller but similar campaign in the field of rehabilitation has already produced promising results.

Visiting lecturers, other than scientific and medical, included Mr. Anthony Chitty, who lectured on Town Planning in connection with the Re-planning of Britain Exhibition at Milan; the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Jowitt, who

lectured at the Anglo-Italian Association, Rome, and at Rome University to audiences of over 1,000; Professor D. H. Robertson, Economics Professor of Cambridge University; Professor W. C. Holford; Mr. C. Shawcross, M.P.; and Professor Walter Starkie, Representative of the Council in Spain.

Distinguished Italians who visited England under the Council's auspices during the year included:—Professor G. Colonnetti, Professor P. Rondoni, Sig. Montale and Sig. Moravia, Professor A. Rostagni, Maestro G. F. Malipiero, Professor A. Poppi, Dr. G. Colucci, Sig. R. Rossellini, Professor C. Brandi and Professor P. Fraccaro. Two important group visits took place in June and September. Six high-ranking Italian Police Officers visited England to study English Police Organisation and Methods, and ten Aeronautical Engineers studied British developments in their subject.

PORTUGAL

Representative: *Brigadier H. C. Travell Stronge, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Instituto Britanico em Portugal, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon.*

British Institutes						Members
Lisbon	Director	<i>H. D. Streatfeild</i>	..	..	..	1,017
Oporto	„	<i>P. Sumner</i>	..	..	..	778
Coimbra	„	<i>W. K. Witcomb</i>	..	..	..	365

The outstanding event of the year was the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Lisbon Institute. The functions included two receptions in the Institute, a commemorative session of the Academy of Sciences which was broadcast in the National Service, and a banquet given by the Instituto para a Alta Cultura. The Press gave considerable space to the celebrations. The most encouraging manifestations of appreciation of the Council's work in Portugal and of cordial good will were evident in all quarters.

Another important event was the loan exhibition of British painting from 1730-1830 which was opened by the President of the Republic at the National Museum in January. It remained open for four weeks and was visited by about 10,000 people; it also received extensive and favourable mention in the Press.

Teaching at the Institutes achieved its best results to date with the award of 10 Certificates of Proficiency and 47 Lower Certificates in English by the University of Cambridge. External teaching continued at the Faculty of Letters, Coimbra University, and the School of Economics, Lisbon.

New classes were started at the Staff College and for employees of the Shell Company.

Close contact with Portuguese teachers of English was maintained by regular monthly reunions at Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra.

Council films were extensively used, both in the Institutes and by outside bodies, with whom a large number of performances were arranged of both general and specialist programmes. A successful experiment was the formation of a Film Group for the private showing of British feature films of artistic merit.

Short plays were produced by the students at both Oporto and Coimbra and in the summer three performances of *Twelfth Night*, in aid of charity, were produced by a member of the Council staff.

Visitors from Portugal whose visits were arranged by the Council included: Senor Manuel Braz, agriculturalist, Senor J. Pulido Garcia, Director, Public Gardens, Lisbon, Dr. A. J. A. Pereira, urologist, Senor M. S. E. Stevens, Archives Organisation, Senor A. M. Da. C. Amoral, water engineer, Senor J. M. B. Da Silva Leitao, water engineer, Dr. Leonardo Coimbra, thoracic surgeon, Mrs. Isaura Correia Santos, writer, social welfare, Professor H. Cidade, Professor of Literature, Lisbon University.

Professor Anthony Blunt lectured on British Art during the showing of the Old Masters Exhibition in January 1949; another Council Lecturer this month was Mr. N. B. Bagenall, who lectured on "Fruit Production"; and in February Mrs. J. Hawkes lectured on "Visual Aids in Education" and "British Archaeology."

Scholarships were awarded to three Portuguese graduates for study in the United Kingdom.

SPAIN

Representative: *Professor W. Starkie, C.B.E., Litt.D., Instituto Britanico en España, Calle Almagro 5, Madrid.*

British Institutes				Students	Members
Madrid	Director	Prof. W. Starkie	.. ..	1,975	1,599
Barcelona	"	R. K. Brady	.. ..	1,725	1,708
Bilbao	"	R. A. C. Duvivier	.. ..	500	595
Seville	"	G. J. N. Kearney	.. ..	477	186
Valencia	"	V. B. Kelly	.. ..	522	330

The past year has been a successful one for the five Institutes. The teaching of English continued to be a major activity, with the object of improving

the standard of English language instruction in Spanish schools, and it is significant that the Cambridge examinations attracted a great many students and an increasing number reached Cambridge Proficiency level.

An important point was the development of Discussion Groups and Study Groups based on the Diploma syllabus, which attracted outside members as well as students.

A successful Holiday Course for Teachers of English held at the Madrid Institute was attended by about 60 full-time students from different parts of Spain. Lectures were given by members of the staffs of all five Institutes.

The Madrid School continued to be run by the Council. Spanish opinion is unanimous regarding its value as an example of British educational methods, which are admired. At the beginning of 1949 there were 313 children in the Infant and Junior Schools; in October, 1948, additional afternoon and evening classes were organised for the teaching of English only, at which 120 pupils up to the age of 17 were enrolled.

Visitors to Spain on behalf of the Council included Sir Alexander Fleming, who lectured at the Madrid Institute and the Faculty of Medicine, Barcelona; Lord Hinchingsbrooke and Lord Selborne who both lectured at the Ateneo Madrid; and a Welsh miners choir.

Among the various musical activities was an orchestral concert of all-British music at Bilbao, conducted by Maestro Arambarri, at which Denis Brass was the soloist in Rawsthorne's *Piano Concerto*. The Representative, who played the violin, and Denis Brass gave lecture recitals at the Ateneo in Madrid and at Barcelona.

Plays produced during the year included *The Importance of Being Earnest* at Madrid and *The Anatomist* at Barcelona.

The Representative continued to give professorial lectures in the University of Madrid.

A loan exhibition of British Painting from 1730-1830 was shown in Madrid during March. Some 40,000 attendances were recorded and included all classes of the community. The interest displayed was greater than at any other art exhibition in recent years. A news-reel film of the exhibition, made by a Spanish company, was shown throughout Spain.

TURKEY

Representative: *Dr. L. R. Phillips, The British Council, 1/10 Kâzım Özalp Caddesi, Yenisehir, Ankara.*

Regional Directorates

Adana	Director	(Vacant)
Istanbul	„	C. T. S. Lake
Izmir	„	E. S. Ragg

A Summer Course for Turkish Teachers of English was held in a large Lycée near Istanbul. This, the first of its kind held in Turkey, was arranged and financed by the Turkish Ministry of Education, the Council providing the detailed programme and the instructors. The course was designed to give teachers conversation practice in English and to instruct them in the latest methods of teaching the language.

An Anglo-Turkish Music Festival was held in Ankara which promises to become an annual event. Dr. Arthur Bliss, George Weldon and Noel Mewton-Wood were the three British musicians taking part. President İnönü attended all the major concerts.

Visitors to Turkey included Lord Moran, who lectured on the Health Services, Mr. Hamilton Baynes on Juvenile Delinquency, Miss E. E. P. MacManus on the British Nursing Services, and Mr. E. J. Holt on the Olympic Games, 1948, and Sport in Britain. A great interest was taken in all these lectures, especially those on Juvenile Delinquency which were attended by more than 8,000 people. Bay Sakıp Güran, the General Director of Prisons in Turkey, went to the United Kingdom as a Council Visitor to study the administrative system in British prisons. Other visitors from Turkey were: Bay Necil Kazim Akses, Professor of Composition at the Turkish State Conservatoire, and Bay Naci Serez, a specialist in educational broadcasts and films.

Other activities included the teaching of English and the dissemination of functional material, including films. These were seen by approximately 2,200,000 people—800,000 at Council film shows and 1,400,000 at shows organised by various Turkish institutions. The Council's open air cinema at the Izmir International Fair was visited by more than 110,000 people. British Council library statistics for Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir show increased activity; there was still a large demand for information and reference material on Great Britain.

EAST EUROPE

In East Europe the Council's work is necessarily affected by political conditions. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland are in close economic and political association with the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia, although the close association has been broken, is still a Communist state. With one of these states (Czechoslovakia) a Cultural Convention is in operation.

The Council is not concerned directly with the political differences between the United Kingdom and the countries under Communist government. Its task is, broadly speaking, to maintain cultural relations despite these differences, and to make known and make available the artistic, intellectual, scientific and technical resources of our own country. Its work in these countries is, however, conditioned by the limitations imposed on the interchange of persons and of educational and cultural material by Governments concerned and also by the subjection of all aspects of educational and cultural life to political direction. Despite these difficulties the Council's staff in these countries have been able to carry out their work, though in a somewhat narrow field, with much helpful co-operation and some encouragement from Ministries, Universities, and other institutions. The work varies in the several countries. In most of them English as a language continues to be taught in the schools, and the Council's help in this field is appreciated in varying degrees. The Council maintains touch where possible with University and learned circles and co-operates to an encouraging extent with those engaged in the professions and the arts. Interest in British scientific achievement is fairly well maintained, and there is a wide interest in the various manifestations of British art. The main difficulties experienced by the British Council's staff are administrative, and relate to such details as residence permits and the granting of visas for the interchange of staff, visitors and lecturers.

As will be seen from the particulars below, these technical obstacles have not prevented much useful work being done in each country. Exception must be made of Rumania, where the authorities have so far refused to allow the Council to resume its pre-war activity, and of Albania, which is not in diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom and where the Council consequently does not work. The Soviet Government has, regrettably, shown little inclination to co-operate in the cultural field.

BULGARIA

Representative: *W. L. Clough, Yablansky House, Tsar Osvoboditel 18, Sofia.*

Successful concerts were given by Kendall Taylor in Sofia and Plovdiv early in 1948, and Frederick Thurston visited Sofia in February, 1949. Bulgarian orchestras included major British works in their repertoires.

In the absence of ordinary commercial relations between Bulgaria and Britain, the Council organised the sale of technical, scientific and medical literature to Institutions; this arrangement was recently suspended while the new Bulgarian book monopoly considers the Council's suggestions for further co-operation.

Attendance at Council film shows increased during the year, and audiences have been as large as 500. The performance of *Atomic Physics* drew an audience of over 500.

The libraries of books and music continued to be used, though on a restricted scale; lectures were regularly given to small but interested audiences and the Council continued to co-operate with Sofia University in the teaching of English to selected students.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representative: *R. A. Close, The British Council, Kaunický Palac, Panska ulice 7, Praha II.*

British Institutes		Students	Members
Prague	Director R. A. Close	497	1,155
Bratislava	„ D. M. Branden	260	401
Brno	„ C. W. Fyfield	330	547

Thanks to its non-political nature, the Council continued in the changed political circumstances to hold the confidence of the Czechoslovak authorities and public and drew a moderate though favourable press. The Council's work expanded in the Institutes, universities, training of English teachers, music, science and medicine. Lecturing to adult education groups declined.

At the Prague Institute, courses of lectures on regions of Britain, social history, education, language and literature, filled the Hall regularly every Tuesday and Thursday. Monthly concerts, kept at the highest artistic level, made the Kaunický Palac a rendezvous of leading musicians. The

standard of class work was raised, with improved results in the Cambridge examinations. The Library, which absorbed most of the 2,000 books exhibited by the British Publishers' Association and the Council at the Prague Spring Fair, 1948, brought its total of catalogued works up to 8,000 and was ultimately lending 1,600 books a month. Monthly borrowings of recorded British music averaged 100, against five in the previous year. The Bratislava and Brno Institutes flourished, particularly with regard to student interest and the use of their libraries.

Council staff continued to teach in English Seminars at Prague, Bratislava, Brno and Olomouc. In Prague they gave regular courses on English Literature, Phonetics, Methods of English Language Teaching, Medical and Scientific Terminology. In Bratislava the Regional Director was responsible for reforming the curriculum of the English Department of the Slovak University.

The arrival of a Linguistics Officer improved the Council's capacity for training teachers of English. Two courses for 25 teachers each were held regularly in Prague. The residential Summer School, held again at Litomysl, was attended by 85 teachers of English, and 24 teachers were placed on Council courses in the United Kingdom.

Under Council auspices, the South African pianist Adolph Hallis gave concerts, including the works of Ireland, Rawsthorne and Jacobson, in Prague, Bratislava, Brno, Ostrava and Pardubice to total audiences of 7,000. Public and press reaction was enthusiastic.

Exhibitions of Modern Painting and Theatrical Design, both held in Prague, were seen altogether by 8,000 people.

The Medical Adviser extended her department to cover agriculture and other scientific subjects. Requests for medical books, journals and films came in from all parts of the country. Membership of the Czechoslovak-British Medical Society rose to 149. A wide distribution of scientific journals was made to institutions concerned. Distinguished British visitors introduced to specialist circles included the Astronomer Royal, Sir John Russell, Professor Mordell the mathematician, and six medical experts.

Among the 68 delegates selected by the Council for summer courses in the United Kingdom were three high officials of the Municipality of Prague, studying town planning.

There were twice as many showings of Council films as in the previous year.

Presentations of books were made to the Masaryk People's Institute of Adult Education in Prague, the Municipal Libraries of Pilsen, Ostrava and Hradec Králové and to the Faculty of Arts in Bratislava.

HUNGARY

Representative: *D. R. Ellias, The British Council, Harmincad utca 6, Budapest V.*

In May the Council moved into new premises on the ground floor of the Legation building in the centre of Budapest.

The outstanding activities of the past year were the Summer School for 114 Hungarian teachers of English, which was held at Sarospatak College in August, and the Exhibition of Theatrical Design shown in Budapest during November and December. The Exhibition was seen by nearly 10,000 people over a period of 20 days, and was favourably commented on in the press and by people in the Hungarian theatrical world.

Another successful event was the visit during June of Michael Tippett, who conducted his own oratorio *A Child of Our Time* in a broadcast performance.

Five lecture tours by medical, scientific and literary experts were carried out during the year, and two Hungarian scientists visited England as guests of the Council to meet British experts in their own subjects.

Routine activities were kept at a high level, especially music, films and books, although they were necessarily largely confined to the capital.

POLAND

Representative: *J. B. S. Jardine, The British Council, Alje Jerozolimskie 19, Warsaw.*

The Warsaw office was rebuilt from a ruin, furnished and occupied. The new premises are on a main thoroughfare in the centre of the city. The immediate result was a considerable increase in the number of contacts and a most satisfactory addition to Library borrowers. These premises were acquired with the co-operation of the Polish Government and the Municipality of Warsaw.

British visitors to Poland included the Chairman of the Council, who was given an enthusiastic welcome by authorities and public. During the large reception in his honour he presented fourteen collections of books for use in district education centres to the Vice-Minister of Education. Other visitors were Sir John Russell, Sir Harold Spencer Jones and Mr Arthur Ling (town planner). Polish visitors to Britain invited by the Council included doctors, biologists, a veterinary specialist, and engineer, a botanist and the Rector of the Krakow Mining Academy. The most important delegation consisted of five leading medical specialists (orthopaedic surgeon, cardiologist, pediatrician, laryngologist and a lung specialist). Of these one was Rector of the Marie Curie University, Lublin, one Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Warsaw University and a third Dean at Poznan University. As a return visit, the Council arranged for five British medical specialists to visit Poland in March for 12 days on the invitation of the Polish Ministry of Health. Their programme included visits to medical schools, hospitals, clinics, sanatoria and research institutes in the Warsaw, Cracow, Gdansk and Zakopane areas.

Poles attended courses run by the Council in the United Kingdom on Education, Trade Unionism, English Language and Literature, Town Planning and Rehabilitation. There were also eight post graduates for Annual Scholarships and six for University Summer Schools.

English teaching was carried on under, or assisted by, the Council's lecturers in the Universities of Warsaw, Lublin, Lodz and Wroclaw, and in the Academy of Commerce at Szczecin. It was decided during the year to withdraw the resident lecturer at Lublin, and in November the disappointing news was received that Warsaw University, while deeply appreciative of the work done by the Council's resident lecturer there, could not retain his services in the re-organised English Department. The time formerly given to Warsaw University was, however, taken up by the English Language College, Warsaw, and other centres.

The Theatrical Design Exhibition held in Krakow was a marked success, and the Book Exhibition in the salon of the Council's new premises attracted a large number of visitors. The library now has (with the addition of 1,500 books from the Exhibition) almost 10,000 books, and lends on an average 1,500 a month to an effective membership of approximately 1,200.

The Council's science officer continued to maintain effective contact with Universities and Scientific Institutions throughout Poland. The demand for scientific bibliographies and requests for scientific books and correspond-

ence reflected the return of Polish science to normal, and an increased knowledge of British science and scientists coming to Poland, largely through the Council's Bureau of Scientific Information. Many requests for help in securing materials for advanced research, for analysis of samples sent to the United Kingdom, and for expert advice with specific problems in experimental work, as well as an increasing demand by Polish scientists to join British Scientific Societies indicated that Polish scientists regard the Council as their scientific partner.

Performances of British music continued to be satisfactory. A tour was arranged for James Whitehead who played the Elgar *Cello Concerto* for the first time in Poland at Warsaw, Cracow and Lodz. He also gave a recital at Sopot and made a recording for broadcasting by Radio Polski.

One of the most interesting features of the year's functional work was the progressive transfer of the periodicals programme from the presentation to a subscription basis. Parallel with this went a sale or return scheme for the Council's publications—a scheme that has been increasingly successful. Performing rights of a number of English plays were negotiated and a steady demand for films continued.

YUGOSLAVIA

Representative: *A. L. P. Himbury, The British Council, Boleslava Bjeruta 13-III, Belgrade.*

The Council's work in Croatia increased considerably in scope, and in Ljubljana, the Slovene capital, several exchanges of periodicals were arranged and Council medical films were seen for the first time.

The libraries at Belgrade and Zagreb were steadily built up during the year and at both centres a large number of new readers was registered. A satisfactory feature was the increased number of professional people and University students using these two libraries.

English language classes were held in Belgrade throughout the year. Some 270 students attended these classes each week, many of them from the English Seminar at the University of Belgrade. In addition a weekly lecture was given on the study of the English language which was attended regularly by about 250 students.

Fortnightly lectures, arranged by the Council were held at Belgrade and Zagreb throughout the winter. The average attendance at Belgrade was about 250, and at Zagreb 150.

The periodicals exchange scheme, previously confined to publishers operating in Croatia, was extended with some success to Slovenia, Serbia and Bosnia. A large number of British books were reviewed in Yugoslav periodicals through the Book Review Scheme. During the year the scheme was extended to Serbia and new contacts were made in Ljubljana by the Representative.

Medical films were in constant demand and were shown regularly to medical audiences, student nurses and probationers in Zagreb. Negotiations were conducted with the State Film Enterprise for the purchase of the Council's film *Steps of the Ballet*.

The Council's Exhibition of Theatrical Design was shown in Belgrade, where it was seen by about 6,000 people, and in Zagreb. Frederick Thurston visited Yugoslavia for the Council and gave six concerts at Ljubljana, Zagreb, Belgrade and Skopje.

Mr. L. M. Skerjanc, the Slovene composer, and Professor Josip Torbarina, Professor of English at the University of Zagreb, visited England during the year at the Council's invitation.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Although these two countries are both under four-Power military occupation, the effects of the occupation on the Council's work in each of them differ widely. In Austria the work is normal and follows the North-West European pattern. In Germany cultural work in the British Zone is the responsibility of the Control Commission, which, under the German Section of the Foreign Office, carries out most of the work normally done elsewhere by the Council but has sought the Council's assistance in the provision of subsidised lecturers in German universities and in the supply of material and exhibitions, and in connection with visits of German university lecturers and prominent Germans to this country.

AUSTRIA

Representative: C. R. Hiscocks, *The British Council, Freyung 1, Vienna, 1.*

Regional Directorates

Graz	Director	E. A. S. Butterworth
Innsbruck	„	N. D. Davenport

Educational work was consolidated and extended. The Council was in touch with the majority of secondary school teachers of English and many elementary school teachers. Twenty teachers attended Council and

University Courses in the United Kingdom; 41 came to the summer school in Carinthia, and 138 joined the weekly courses for teachers in Vienna and Graz, 35 of them taking the examination for the Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency. Contact with both the Ministry of Education and the Vienna Municipal Department of Education became closer and the Ministry agreed to recognise the Cambridge examinations for which the Council's courses prepare.

The scholarships offered by the Austrian Government to British students were increased from two to four.

Apart from University work Council lectures averaged about one a day during the season as contacts with Adult Education Centres in Vienna had much improved. Arrangements were made to provide forty talks for the School Broadcasting Service during the scholastic year.

A total of 61 delegates attended courses in the United Kingdom arranged by the Council. These were drawn mainly from teachers of English and from sociological students.

Four thousand volumes were added to Council libraries and 1,000 presented to university, technical and public libraries. Over 10,000 volumes were borrowed from the Council's library in Vienna, and all periodicals not required for filing were passed on to Austrian libraries and reading rooms.

The outstanding event of the year was the visit of the Hallé Orchestra with Sir John Barbirolli, which gave concerts in Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz and Vienna with triumphant success.

An exhibition of Theatrical Design was held in Vienna in the autumn and the Graphic Art Exhibition, after opening successfully at the Albertina last year, was divided into two and shown in four provincial capitals.

Lecturers who visited Austria included Professor Baker, who spoke on the Organisation of Scientific Research, Professor Walter Starkie, Mr. James Laver, Mr. Alan Bullock, Dean of New College, Oxford, and Wing Commander Edward Shackleton, M.P.

The Rector of Vienna University and the Chief of the Vienna Police visited England at the invitation of the Council.

GERMANY

The Council started work in Germany during 1947/48. Appointments were made to university posts in Cologne, Bonn and Göttingen (British Zone), Mainz (French Zone) and Berlin: the Council undertook to administer

a scheme whereby eleven German university teachers came to spend a year in British universities. Work on these lines continued throughout the past year. Mr. Michael Foster of Christ Church replaced Sir Ernest Barker in the Professorship of Political Science at Cologne; an appointment to a Lectureship in Modern History was made in Münster University and an appointment to a Lectureship in English Language and Literature was made in Hamburg University. A second group of fifteen German university teachers was invited to spend a year in British universities. Places were found in British universities for German post-graduate students for the first time since the war.

In 1948 the Council's work expanded to other fields. Arrangements were made for the Sadler's Wells Ballet to visit Düsseldorf and Hamburg; and for the exhibitions assembled by the Council's Fine Arts Section. A Town Planning Exhibition toured Germany for a year and was shown in all the larger towns of the British Zone and in Frankfurt and Munich. An exhibition of Theatrical Design was flown into Berlin and drew 8,000 visitors in the twelve days it was there. An exhibition of the works of contemporary British painters, shown in Düsseldorf and Hamburg, was the first of its kind to be seen in Germany since the time of Hitler.

At the further request of the Foreign Office, programmes were arranged for certain groups of German visitors to the United Kingdom—publishers, agriculturalists and art historians.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The countries of the Middle East have for long been important to the United Kingdom politically and economically, and it was reasonable therefore that in cultural matters this country should display active interest in them, especially in the teaching and use of the English language. During the war the importance of these countries to the war effort was great and the British Council's activities were correspondingly increased. After the war, the Council had to curtail its work, not because it was of less importance to the relations between the several Middle East countries and the United Kingdom, but because the Council funds could not continue to meet the cost and at the same time meet the demands for help to the European countries liberated from enemy control.

The many cultural Institutes that had been set up had become also social meeting places, not without great value as such. This side of their activities has been gradually reduced and some Institutes have been closed. The

primary object of the Institutes and other centres throughout the Middle East is educational. The Council's tasks include the teaching of English; instruction on British culture; the preparation for and conduct of examinations for diplomas and certificates from British Universities and professional bodies; and supplementing local educational facilities so as to enable suitable candidates to reach a standard which would permit them to be accepted as undergraduates in British Universities. Much work has been done continuously in encouraging the Middle Eastern countries in the development of their own medical and agricultural science and practice, and in making known educational, scientific and social developments in the United Kingdom likely to be of value to them in their own economies, by sending expert lecturers, bringing to the United Kingdom their specialists by the display of suitable films, and by including text-books and technical literature in the Council's libraries.

Throughout these countries the Council has been faced with the problem of having to reduce expenditure, and therefore activities, without sacrificing prestige and without giving rise to the reproach that the British can help when their policy requires the support of the Middle East countries, but withdraw their help, although it is needed, as soon as they feel less dependent upon the support of those countries.

In the oil-fields there is a steady demand for unskilled labour, and a growing demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour. The value of local artisans for more technical work is dependent upon education beyond the facilities provided by the local governments. To meet this need the British-owned oil companies maintain some schools, but the Council can assist by supplementing the work in the companies' schools by higher instruction in English language and literature through Institutes, and also by helping in other non-technical subjects through discussion groups and other forms of adult education.

There are a number of schools in the Middle East which have been supported by grants from the Council. There can be no doubt of the value to the political stability of these countries of the British type of education, which recognises the importance of the development of character and a sense of social responsibility. Indeed it has been argued with reference to certain countries that educational development on these lines is a prerequisite for the sound development and stability of their political and economic life. The Council believes that through schools maintained on British lines with a nucleus of British teachers and without great cost in

relation to the total maintenance charges, Britain can make a contribution of immense value to future peace and prosperity. Although it has been necessary to make heavy cuts in its expenditure, and to withdraw gradually its financial assistance to such schools, the Council has continued to help by providing staff and by inspecting and advising to the maximum extent its funds permit in the hope that continued popularity and efficiency will enable the reduction in subsidies to be offset by increased charges to pupils.

There is no doubt about the attraction of the British schools to the peoples, especially of the official and professional classes. The British university and professional examinations are also greatly prized and a number of examinations are accordingly conducted by the Council, not only for the students and members of the Council's Institutes but for other candidates. In Israel, where the Council will soon be represented, these examinations will be an important feature of its work.

For these reasons the work of the Council throughout the Middle Eastern countries may become more and more educational.

EGYPT

Representative. *R. A. Funness, C.M.G., C.B.E., The British Council, 32 Sharia Malika Farida, Cairo.*

British Institutes			Students
Cairo	<i>Director</i>	<i>F. J. Wakelin</i>	1,080
Alexandria	„	<i>L. G. Thomas</i>	728
Assiut	„	<i>P. H. G. Gibbs</i>	93
Zagazig	„	<i>D. E. H. Pryse</i>	
Mehalla	„	<i>D. E. H. Pryse</i>	30

In the Cairo and Alexandria Institutes there was again an increase in advanced teaching of English. The number of applications was three times the number of vacancies: for admission to classes in the Cairo Institute the demand came in part from new sources such as the Egyptian Armed Services and senior Government officials. Higher studies attracted more students than formerly and the Institute opened a final London B.A. class in English literature.

Students from El Azhar University attended in greater numbers and were given special attention. Good relations were maintained between the Institute and the University of El Azhar which sent two of its students who had been attending the Institute to the School of Oriental Studies in London University.

The usual close and friendly relations prevailed with the Ministry of Education. Public lectures attracted large audiences and the Literary, Scientific, Economic and Musical Societies continued to flourish.

The Women's Society greatly increased its activity; a work party in which women members of the Institute staff and the wives of Lecturers assist, met fortnightly.

In the Alexandria Institute there was a large demand for admission to classes and the number of students enrolled showed an increase over the previous year's total.

In addition to classes, the Literary Society, the Poetry Society, the Economics Society and the Teachers' Society flourished. These and other forms of activity such as music, films, debates, and public lectures were arranged at the Alexandria Institute.

A Summer School attended by some fifty Egyptian teachers of English was successfully organised at Victoria College in Alexandria. It is expected that this will become an annual event. The Education weeks organised in the Institutes were more practical and technical in nature than in previous years. At Assiut, there was a much improved attendance at classes; and an association of Teachers of English was formed.

Council films were shown regularly in Egyptian schools and in the summer months films were shown in several Egyptian social clubs and centres. Over 3,000 gramophone records were circulated on loan and five concerts were organised in addition to the performances at "Music and the Arts," a Society which is supported by the Council. Two concerts were given in co-operation with the local Italian cultural organisation. English music formed the basis of most of the concerts.

The Ballet and Book Design Exhibitions were well attended. The Exhibition of British Needlework and Lace arrived in Egypt during the last days of 1948 and aroused keen interest both in Alexandria and Cairo, the exhibits being displayed for one week in each city.

In connection with the Council's interest in British Schools in Egypt, an event of importance was the official inspection by the British Ministry of Education who sent three of H.M. Senior Inspectors of Schools to carry out a two months' inspection during February and March 1949, of twelve English schools in Egypt, nine of which receive British Council subventions. This is the first occasion on which an official inspection of British schools has been undertaken in this country.

ETHIOPIA

Representative: *H. L. Littler, O.B.E., The British Institute, Addis Ababa.*

The Institute had its full complement of 250 students and many applicants had to be turned away. The standard was higher and four candidates gained the Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English.

The Council withdrew from the Teachers' Training College, but continued to provide staff for the General Wingate Secondary School, which presented its first Matriculation candidates in June, 1948.

Concerts, gramophone recitals, film shows and photographic exhibitions were held at the Institute. Sets of photographs, films and film-strips were circulated to schools and film shows were given for the Police in the larger towns.

The Council continues to be responsible for a broadcast English Hour, and contributed an English Music Series, readings and talks.

IRAQ

Representative: *Dr. A. Craig-Bennett, The British Council, King Ali Bridge Street, Rashid Street, Baghdad.*

British Institutes

Baghdad	Director	<i>W. Tidman</i>
Mosul	„	<i>J. F. C. Springford</i>
Basra	„	<i>W. R. Keight</i>

Work in Iraq was based on the Institutes at Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul; there was an increase in extra-mural activities, such as travelling exhibitions and productions of plays.

Contact with colleges and other educational and cultural institutions was extended. The staff in Baghdad was strengthened by the addition of a specialist in Arabic, who toured schools and gave many lectures, and of an Education Officer, whose duties included liaison with the Ministry of Education, dealing with scholarships and bursaries, conducting British examinations, supervising the educational side of the Institute's work, and advising students, especially post-graduate medical students intending to study in Britain. Four short-term bursary awards were made.

The work was to some extent curtailed because of political events in Palestine.

I R A N

Representative: V. E. Blomfield, *The British Council, Avenue Takt-e-Jamshyd, Teheran.*

Centres

Teheran	Director	L. S. Pearson
Isfahan	„	G. B. Newark
Shiraz	„	J. Sanderson
Tabriz	„	J. W. L. Gale
Resht	„	A. E. Owen
Meshed	„	(Vacant)

The Council began a complete re-organization of its resources on a much reduced budget. The three fairly large Institutes at Teheran, Isfahan and Shiraz were gradually transformed into a group of Centres in the principal cities of the country.

In April 1948 the Representative's office and the Anglo-Persian Institute at Teheran were combined in one building, and this made it possible to open up a new Centre in Tabriz. Early in 1949 this Centre was flourishing with a hundred and fifty students and the usual activities. The Officer-in-charge was made an honorary professor of the newly-formed University of Tabriz where he played an important part in the teaching of English.

Similar Centres were established at Resht and Meshed. The large Institutes at Isfahan and Shiraz were reduced to one-man Centres, to enable work to be done in other parts of Iran.

While this re-organisation was carried out, functional activities continued. The first Book Exhibition ever to be held in Iran, was held at the beginning of 1949. The Anglo-Iranian Dramatic Society produced a series of successful plays, including Sheridan's *The Rivals* in June, and J. B. Priestley's *I Have Been Here Before* in November. Numerous concerts were organised. Debates, study groups, lectures and meetings of teachers and students were included in the programme at Teheran. Distribution of books and periodicals continued on the same scale as before and a large number of specialist film shows were held, not only in Teheran and the provincial centres, but throughout the country.

Five British Council Scholars, two important visitors and two bursars, were sent to the United Kingdom.

Re-grading of students and provision of teaching material improved English teaching at the Teheran Institute and Branches. Teaching of advanced English at the Teachers' Training College and Faculty of Arts of the University of Teheran was increased.

About fifty probationer nurses were sent to the United Kingdom under the Ministry of Labour Scheme.

THE LEBANON

Representative: *R. W. Highwood, The British Council, Beit Kurani, Sharia Ma' Mari, Beirut.*

During the Unesco conference in Beirut, apart from general co-operation with Unesco and the British and other delegations, a small exhibition of books was loaned to the Education Section of the Unesco exhibition; in the Council's Centre there were exhibitions of children's books, of English china lent by the British community and of some of the pictures from the Institute collection; films were shown, in co-operation with the Lebanese Government, to schools in Beirut—*Henry V* and *Bush Christmas* were shown on twenty-nine occasions to nearly 3,000 people; and the staff took part in the Unesco Broadcasting service.

The hostel had its full complement of 42 students throughout the year. Close contact was maintained with the American University through the staff seconded it by the Council. Co-operation with St. Josephs' University and with the Iraq Petroleum Company in Tripoli was extended.

An enlarged programme of functional activities was started, making use of films, gramophone records, pictures and lectures at the Centre and elsewhere, and of films and film strips for instructional purposes. Membership of the library has trebled in the last two years, the main increase being in students and teachers. British music and short stories were broadcast frequently from the local radio station.

The Education Officer paid regular visits to Damascus and Aleppo and the staff in the Lebanon took part in the Education Week at Damascus. Teachers for Bahrein were selected on behalf of the Bahrein Government.

The Middle East Centre of Arabic Studies was under the partial supervision of the Representative from November.

PALESTINE AND KINGDOM OF THE JORDAN

Representative: R. J. Hilton, *The British Council, c/o The British Legation, Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.*

In Palestine the work was seriously affected by the war, which lasted throughout the greater part of the year, and in the Institutes activities were suspended.

The Representative and staff were largely engaged in safeguarding Council property, and, thanks to the efforts of local staff, a good deal that might have been lost has been saved. The Jerusalem staff, in co-operation with the Hebrew University Library, managed to save the Council's library of more than 30,000 volumes, which was in a battle area. The only serious loss was the catalogue. This library was stored and it is hoped to make it available very soon.

The only practical work possible was a continuous film service to schools in the Kingdom of the Jordan in which the demand is great. It is hoped to organise courses on the teaching of English and the principles of education.

In Jerusalem, the State of Israel and Arab Palestine there is a keen demand for the Council to continue its work.

SUDAN

Representative: A. I. Forde, *The British Council, Abu Rof Road, Omdurman.*

At the Centre in Omdurman, lectures, concerts, film shows, brains trusts, quizzes and discussion groups were held. Attendances varied from twenty to 150, which is about capacity.

The Representative made a tour of the Northern Sudan which had successful results.

Outside the Centre, activities consisted of the loan of books, films, gramophone records and other equipment. Texts of plays were sent on loan to provincial play-reading societies. Presentations of books, maps and mural decorations were made to schools.

SYRIA

Representative: J. H. B. Savage, *The British Council Centre, University Street, Damascus.*

A new Council Centre opened at Aleppo is in the centre of the town and is of easy access to all communities. The library is much used. In Aleppo

and in Damascus there are many students of English and the centres started classes for the Cambridge Proficiency Examination, and in Damascus also for the Cambridge Lower. In co-operation with the Ministry of Education two courses for Government teachers of English were held.

Films were shown at the Damascus Centre to audiences including such diverse groups as students of Elementary English, agricultural specialists, telephone company trainees, teachers, lawyers and doctors. Films were shown in the Syrian University, particularly to law and medical students. Film strips were widely used as a teaching aid for classes and for general lecture purposes.

Musical activities were extended. Both centres were equipped with radio gramophones and held regular concerts of recorded music.

Two exhibitions of books sent for the library were held at Damascus, and an exhibition of Children's Books was shown at both Centres. Membership of the Damascus library rose from just over 100 to 340, and the Reading Room was in constant use.

L A T I N A M E R I C A

The British Council during the war built up a number of Institutes throughout the countries of Latin America, most of which are partly and some wholly self-supporting. The political and economic importance of Latin America is great and growing. It may well be vital to British prosperity. For historical reasons, and because of close commercial ties over the last century, the peoples of Latin America are well-disposed to the United Kingdom. They want to learn English as a second language, preferably from British teachers, and are anxious to learn from Britain of developments in science, social services and education and perhaps to a less extent in the arts.

As in the Middle East the Council has had the delicate task of reducing expenditure, already low in relation to the importance of the work done, without arousing the suspicion that the cause of reduction is indifference, rather than shortage of funds at the source. The reductions made have hampered work and naturally reduced effectiveness. Further reductions would be disastrous, for they could be made only by coming away from more countries. Many people in the United Kingdom, realising the

importance of the Argentine, because of our dependence upon it for food supplies, appreciate the need for maintaining the cultural ties with that great country. The cost of the Council's activities in it is less than £50,000 a year.

Fewer realise the importance of Brazil, yet it is a vast country, larger than the United States, excluding Alaska, or Australia ; economically it is important and likely to be much more so in future. The Council's total expenditure there and on it is about £50,000. With so small an allocation, it was not possible to arrange for any exhibition or dramatic or musical manifestation of British art during the year. It was decided to close the Institute at Santos as it became obvious that work on the scale for which funds were available was making no impression and there is no prospect of increasing the allocation sufficiently to ensure success. A Cultural Convention was signed during the year with Brazil which may lead to demands for more services than have been found possible in the last year.

In general the flow of visitors from Latin America to the United Kingdom has grown, but the Council has had to pay for fewer. It has been able to give attention to the increased numbers at less cost to its funds.

The Council continues its association with a number of British schools in Latin America where a proportion of the students are Anglo-Saxon and the majority are local children.

ARGENTINA

Representative: *A. J. Montague, The British Council, Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires.*

Anglo-Argentine Cultural Societies					Students	Members
Buenos Aires	Director	<i>C. W. Yates</i>	..	..	5,390	1,049
Córdoba	„	<i>E. R. Lloyd</i>	..	..	634	75
Rosario	„	<i>A. M. Welsh</i>	..	..	2,617	809
Tucumán	„	<i>C. F. H. Mallowan</i>	..	..	702	100
Santa Fé	„	<i>H. C. Perkins</i>	..	..	780	50
Mendoza	„	(Vacant)	..	..	1,146	98
La Plata	„	<i>B. A. Byrne</i>	..	..	581	74 .

The Council seconded directors to seven of the main Anglo-Argentine societies, and all were given help in teaching and cultural work. Two more institutes became financially independent of the Council. The total

of financially independent institutes is now ten. A Vacation Course held near Cordoba was attended by teachers from Anglo-Argentine societies, Universities, and Training Colleges.

The Argentine press published 136 general and 31 scientific reviews of books sent under the Books Review Scheme.

Nine photographic exhibitions were circulated to nineteen societies.

Dr. William Walton, who was a delegate to the International Congress of Authors and Composers, conducted two concerts of his works, including his *Symphonia Concertante*, and programmes of his music were broadcast. Ten concerts were given in the Music Centre, which also sponsored eleven tours of the provinces.

The Medical Centre continued to provide a monthly bulletin of bibliographical information to the medical profession.

Council films were seen by 274,226 people at 2,624 shows. Thirty towns were visited by mobile projectors. *Atomic Physics* was shown in Universities, schools and Government institutions and aroused much interest.

BRAZIL

Representative: S. G. West, O.B.E., *The British Council, Caixa Postal 2237, Edificio 7 de Setembro, 10 Andar, Avenida Churchill 129, Rio de Janeiro.*

Anglo-Brazilian Cultural Societies				Students	Members
Rio de Janeiro	Director	W. J. Craig	.. ..	3,395	370
Sao Paulo	„	L. S. Downes	.. ..	2,364	320
Belo Horizonte	„	N. Sutcliffe	.. ..	1,200	240
Curitiba	„	O. A. Ray	.. ..	310	190

The Cultural Convention between Britain and Brazil was ratified and came into force. Recognition by the Federal Government of the Cambridge Proficiency Certificate as a basic qualification for teachers of English was an important step in the Council's relations with the Ministry of Education and with official English teaching.

On behalf of Brazilian institutions collections of scientific literature and specimens were sent to British institutions, including the British Museum, in exchange for British publications. Offers were made by four important scientific institutions to receive British research workers as visiting professors.

About thirty sets of photographs for exhibitions were circulated. Particularly successful was "Scouting," which had a special showing in the Ministry of Education. Illustrations were provided for translations of English classics and for use by journalists.

The Music Library made 208 loans of 175 recorded works and 129 loans of 99 scores. Broadcast excerpts from *The Messiah* led to a broadcast of the complete work. There were 88 loans of 50 plays from the Play-Reading Library, and enquiries were made about translation rights of five plays.

The Central Library stock rose to 15,675 books and pamphlets, loans and enquiries increased, some enquiries involving considerable research and lengthy bibliography. An exhibition of textbooks was held at the Rio Anglo-Brazilian Cultural Society's Summer School for teachers.

There were 205 film shows, consisting of 109 general, 35 scientific and 61 medical programmes; 46 films were lent to the Secretariat of Education for Minas Gerais.

The Societies are official centres for the Cambridge examinations, and London Matriculation examinations are held at Rio, Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte. In Rio the Society organised a course in didactics for the Faculdade de Filosofia Lafayette in conjunction with the Cambridge Proficiency Courses.

CHILE

Representative: J. S. H. Clissold, *The British Council, Casilla 154-D, Santiago.*

Chilean-British Institutes				Students	Members
Santiago	Director	H. J. H. Amery	.. ..	2,500	800
Valparaiso	„	G. F. de Sausmarez	.. ..	1,100	600

The Institutes' programmes included debates, brains-trusts, play-readings, concerts, recitals, photographic exhibitions and film shows. At Santiago courses of lectures on English Literature were given for the first time.

The external work included exhibitions, concerts and film shows, and distribution of books and periodicals. An Anglo-French Festival of Art, Music, Drama and Literature included an exhibition of British and French paintings from private collections in Santiago, a production of Charles Morgan's *The Flashing Stream* by a French Company in French, and lectures.

Films were shown at sheep farms, meat-packing plants and nitrate extraction works as well as in schools and clubs.

Gramophone records were provided for the Polyphonic Choir at Concepcion and the National Conservatoire of Music at Santiago, and a lending library of records and sheet music was established. An exhibition of British books was held and photographs and charts were lent to the School of Agriculture.

Chilean periodicals and newspapers printed many articles supplied by the Council.

COLOMBIA

Representative: *N. N. Tett, The British Council, Carrera 7a-24/35, Bogotá.*

Colombian-British Cultural Institutes						Students	Members
Bogotá	Director	<i>N. N. Tett</i>	..	..	..	1,100	200
Medellin	„	<i>H. C. Norminton</i>	..	..	..	286	88

The offices in Bogotá were moved to the same building as the Anglo-Colombian Institute. The two libraries were amalgamated, 3,000 new books were added, and the number of issues doubled. Books and periodicals were distributed to 32 schools and university faculties. In both institutes the emphasis in English teaching was on more advanced instruction and many teachers attended the classes at Bogotá.

Film shows were seen by about 15,000 people a month. Weekly broadcasts on British life, literature and music were given by the staff and Council Scholars back from Britain and professional visitors to Britain broadcast on their experiences.

The exhibition of "Fine Editions of British Books" was shown at Bogotá, photographic exhibitions were held regularly in both Institutes. Newspapers and leading literary weeklies published articles supplied by the Council.

MEXICO

Representative: *K. G. Wilson, The British Council, Apartado 10270, Mexico City.*

Anglo-Mexican Cultural Institute						Students	Members
Mexico, D.F.	Director	<i>K. G. Wilson</i>	..	..	..	1,669	135

Classes continued on an increased scale. The Institute and Council libraries were separated and re-organised. There were regular exhibitions of photographs, a books exhibition and an exhibition of books and pottery.

The Institute Theatre Group gave performances of *She Stoops to Conquer*, *Arms and the Man*, *Rope* and *Mr. Pim Passes By* and of scenes from *Alice in Wonderland* and *On Approval*.

Films were regularly shown in the Institute and were lent to schools and adult educational and cultural bodies; they were seen by many thousands of children all over the Republic and the service became so popular that supplies could not keep up with the demand.

The Institute gave concerts of British music and scores were supplied to Mexican orchestras for the first performances in Mexico of Britten's *Young Person's Guide to Music*, Elgar's *Serenade in E minor* Op. 20 and Britten's *Les Illuminations*.

The Representative set up services of one kind or another in nine cities. In Xalapa a British Festival, which included lectures, film shows, photographic and book exhibitions, and a concert of British music, inaugurated association between the Council and the University of Vera Cruz.

PERU

Representative: J. K. Harriman, *The British Council, Camana* 787, Lima.

Peruvian-British Cultural Association				Students	Members
Lima	Director	J. K. Harriman	.. .. .	1,900	524

The Peruvian-British Cultural Association and the Council office were amalgamated and moved to new premises, which were opened by the President of the Republic.

The Lima Association's library took over the Council reference library and the monthly issue of books, which had averaged 60 in 1946 and 380 in 1947, rose to over 1,000. The English teaching department admitted over 1,900 adult students and membership increased from 240 to 524.

The re-organisation made more activities possible. Lectures were given by visiting experts and the staff. In addition to its weekly film shows the Council provided regular programmes for schools and special shows for medical societies, the Dental Association, the Societies of Engineers, and the Director of Secondary Education and 70 teachers from the principal national college. The exhibition of Fine Editions 1480-1940 and the National Book League exhibition of British Book Design aroused particular interest. Photographic displays were held and gramophone recitals of British music with commentaries were given fortnightly.

Information and material were supplied to the Ministries of Education and Public Health, the Geographical Society, the Psycho-pedagogical Institute, the National Conservatory, the National Academy of Medicine, the National Library, the Naval School, the School of Social Services, the National School of Fine Arts, and the Athletic Federation.

The number of examinations arranged by the British Examinations Centre increased.

Further exchanges were arranged between University and specialist reviews and journals in Britain. The Book Review Scheme made satisfactory headway.

The National Symphony Orchestra played British works supplied from the Council's music library.

URUGUAY

Representative: *D. A. Traversi, The British Council, Paysandu 1022, Piso 2, Apartamento 4, Montevideo.*

Anglo-Uruguayan Cultural Institutes		Students	Members
Montevideo	<i>Director J. G. Bruton</i>	2,500	291
Salto	„ <i>Miss L. Thomas</i>	194	
Paysandú	„ <i>Miss E. Shaw</i>	187	
Mercedes	„ <i>Miss A. Moreira</i>	131	
Fray Bentos	„ <i>J. J. Elgarte (Acting)</i>	99	
Rivera	„ <i>J. Masó</i>	187	
Dolores	„ <i>Miss E. Carr</i>	56	
Trinidad	„ <i>A. Guerra</i>	60	
Las Piedras	„ <i>Miss A. P. MacCall</i>	127	

The results of Cambridge Certificate Examinations show that there was greater concentration on more advanced studies; three candidates obtained diplomas, 64 the Proficiency Certificate and 62 the Lower Certificate.

A vacation course for teachers of English was held and the staff took part in another course organised by the Uruguayan Association of English Teachers. Lectures on Modern English Literature were broadcast for the University.

The Montevideo Institute Orchestra gave four concerts, which included works by Vaughan Williams, Benjamin Britten, Michael Tippett and Gustav Holst.

The library issued 11,034 books to 7,533 readers, and 790 film shows were seen by about 80,000 people.

VENEZUELA

Representative: R. Mackin, *The British Council, Apartado 1246, Caracas.*

Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute				Students	Members
Caracas	Director	R. Mackin	.. .. .	500	350

Work was mainly based on the Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute. An innovation was a series of lectures in simplified English on subjects such as London and the BBC. These drew good audiences from Institute classes and local high schools. Visual aid material was used.

Film shows included one of *Atomic Physics* to an audience of scientists.

Some 500 students of English were enrolled against the limited 150 of the previous year. This reversion to the former practice of enrolling as many students as possible met with the approval and support of teachers and students. Children's classes were started.

Activities in the Institute included lectures and musical recitals.

The Council continued to help the National Pedagogical Institute and summer courses for student teachers were held in collaboration with the American Centre.

THE FAR EAST

The past year has been one of great political and economic anxiety in the Far East. In China, the Civil War between Communist and Nationalist forces increased in intensity and momentum. At the end of the period, the Communists, having occupied North China, had advanced to the Yangtse and were threatening Nanking and Shanghai. In Indonesia, the Dutch and the Republicans were unable to come to terms on the plan for a United States of Indonesia, and Dutch forces and Indonesian nationals were in conflict. In Burma, there was no improvement in the situation and fighting continued between government forces and Karen and Communist rebels. In French Indo-China, French occupying forces were continuously in conflict with strong dissident elements.

Despite these unfavourable conditions, there has been no slackening in either the demand for, or the response to, the work of the Council. In general, therefore, the work has been on an increasing scale, although in China, the disruption of communications following civil strife, and the increasing complexity of the financial situation, have presented additional handicaps. Reports from Peking showed that both before

and after occupation, the Centre continued, on the whole, to attract a normal attendance, and that the local Communist authorities had given no indication of any intention to interfere. Increasing requests for Council's assistance, in various forms, have come from both Dutch and Indonesian sources throughout the Archipelago. Only in Burma has the work been limited geographically, and it has not been possible, owing to the disturbed conditions, to extend the work effectively beyond Rangoon itself.

There are three Council Centres in China—at Peking, Nanking and Shanghai. Each provides a reading-room and library, with facilities for lectures, exhibitions, recitals, etc. The other two main aspects of the work concern universities, in eight of which there are, at present, British Council subsidised staff, and scholars and visitors, of whom large numbers are brought to the U.K. each year. The work in Indonesia is likely to assume a different pattern owing to the scattered nature of the territory, and the limitation on the number of staff.

The establishment of Centres is not, at present, contemplated, and the work will be carried on through the local educational institutions. The focus of the work in Burma is on the Centre in Rangoon which, in addition to the usual facilities, provides English classes. Although there are no Council staff in Siam and French Indo-China, valuable work has been done through the good offices of the Information Department.

BURMA

Representative: *J. E. V. Jenkins, The British Council, 55 University Avenue, Rangoon, Burma.*

New premises in the centre of Rangoon accommodate a Library, Reading Room, Classrooms, and combined Lecture Hall and Cinema. The Library had nearly 4,000 books and about 500 members, many of whom met monthly for discussions. Nearly 400 students have been given courses of instruction in English language and literature during the year. English was also given a prominent place in the curriculum of the Summer Schools, which were the first to be given under Council's auspices in Burma. Two schools were organised, one for teachers only, and the other for advanced students.

Teachers of all Primary and Post Primary schools attended weekly film previews, during which selected programmes were shown and introduced as a guide to their subsequent presentation by the teachers, themselves, in their schools. Films, which were introduced by short talks, were also shown to audiences totalling more than five thousand a month. An interesting event was the showing of *General Election* to members of the constituent assembly at the time when the first general election in Burma was being planned. An examination centre at the Student's Advice Bureau was set up during the year and dealt with many London Matriculation candidates and with innumerable general enquiries. The Council's staff provided weekly broadcast programmes almost throughout the year. These ranged from talks on education and poetry, to musical programmes of all kinds, and a complete set of Council recordings was presented to the Burma Broadcasting Service. Gramophone recitals were also given in various parts of Rangoon, and the gramophone lending library has been well used. Revival of interest in the Burmese language brought with it a new organisation called the Burma Translation Society, the staff of which has been given time off duty each week in order to visit the Council library and reading room.

The branch in Moulmein was reorganised and housed, together with the small municipal library, in the City Hall. An honorary Librarian and Liaison Officer was appointed to act as a link between the Council office in Rangoon and the Moulmein Library Committee.

The Scholars and Visitors sent to the United Kingdom from Burma included the Administrator of the University, teachers and prominent social workers.

CHINA

Representative: *Miss L. Grier, The British Council, 23 Chungshan Road East, Nanking.*

Regional Directorates

Shanghai *Director G. Hedley.*

Peking ,, *A. M. Baxter.*

The Nanking Centre was transferred to more spacious premises in the centre of the city, thus providing much better accommodation for the audiences at the popular music recitals, film shows and exhibitions, and for better facilities for the Reading Room and Library which had formerly been overcrowded.

Concerts and other events, including an exhibition of lithographs, were arranged in universities, schools and hospitals. The Education Officer and the Functional Officer gave courses of lectures at Ginling College and the National Central University, respectively, and an art exhibition of the work of the Functional Officer's students was held at the Centre.

In Shanghai, a number of lectures and broadcasts were arranged, and in some cases, given by Council staff. When the Representative visited the city most of her time was occupied in visits to the universities. Plans were made with the Information Department for opening a joint library. It became evident, with the increasing demand for functional work, that it would be necessary to open a proper Council Centre also.

In the Autumn, the Representative made a tour to the South, visiting universities and other educational institutions at Taiwan, Amoy and Canton. She was accompanied by the Education Officer to Taiwan and Amoy.

The new Centre in Peking was formally opened in September, 1948. Functional activity has been on an increasing scale.

During the summer, the chief Science Officer toured West China lecturing and holding conferences at the main universities, colleges and research stations. Towards the end of the year, the scientific activities declined owing to shortage of specialist staff.

The number of staff holding subsidised university posts was increased by the appointment of a professor at each of Fuhtan University, Shanghai, and Amoy University, and a lecturer at the National Normal University, Peking, thus bringing the number of such posts to eight.

INDONESIA

Representative: J. P. Lucas, *The British Council, Sumatrastraat 46, Bandoeng, Java.*

The office in Indonesia was set up at Bandoeng on September 1st, 1948.

Films, film strips and gramophone records were lent to schools, colleges and cultural societies throughout Indonesia, at Bandoeng, Batavia, Semarang, Soerabaia, Makassar, Manado, Tomohon, Jokjakarta and Medan.

A large part of the Council's Indonesian library was received in Java and will be available to the public as soon as suitable accommodation has been

found. Periodicals were regularly distributed to schools, universities and cultural societies; this aspect of the Council's work is of special value since currency restrictions have caused a scarcity of scientific and educational publications.

Political events early in 1949 caused a temporary dislocation of Council services to the Republican areas, but in general activities have suffered little and the demand still far exceeds supplies.

S I A M

Awards were made to visitors and students and further supplies of books were sent to the Information Office in Bangkok. Negotiations were started for the appointment of three subsidised staff at Chulalongkorn University.

APPENDIX I

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JUNE, 1949

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Riverdale, G.B.E.

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J. W. Golsby, C.B.E. (nominated by the President of the Board of Trade)

Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies)

A. H. Joyce, C.I.E., O.B.E. (nominated by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations)

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R. Morrison (nominated by the Minister of Education)

Dr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge (nominated by the Lord President of the Council)

Major-General W. Brooke Purdon, D.S.O., M.C., O.B.E. (nominated by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs to represent Northern Ireland)

J. W. Ramsbottom

The Rt. Hon. Lord Ramsden

Sir William Rootes, K.B.E.

H. V. Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.

Sir Stanley Unwin

C. F. A. Warner, C.M.G. (nominated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs)

Dr. James Welsh

The Rt. Hon. H. Graham White

W. E. Williams, C.B.E.

Secretary

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Basil Taylor
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John Witt
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Gwilym R. Jones
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Professor Brinley Thomas
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Emlyn Williams
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APPENDIX II

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*Assistant Director-General (Regional)
and Deputy Director-General* .. G. H. Shreeve, C.B.E.

*Assistant Director-General
(Functional)* R. Davies.

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K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.

Director: Colonies H. F. Oxbury.

„ *Commonwealth (I)* .. Sir Shuldham Redfern, K.C.V.O.,
C.M.G.

„ *Commonwealth (II)* .. Sir John Sargent, C.I.E.

OVERSEAS "B" DIVISION

Controller A. J. S. White, C.M.G., O.B.E.,

Director: Latin America Dr. N. A. R. Mackay.

„ *Middle East* E. J. R. Hussey, C.M.G.

„ *Far East* R. N. Hollyer

OVERSEAS "C" DIVISION

Controller K. R. Johnstone, C.M.G.

Director: East Europe H. P. Croom-Johnson, O.B.E.

„ *Germany and Austria* .. G. L. Hitchcock.

„ *North-West Europe* .. Miss E. McLeod.

„ *South Europe* Miss A. C. Hayter.

HOME DIVISION

Controller Miss N. B. Parkinson, C.B.E.

Deputy-Controller 1 Dr. A. H. King.

Deputy-Controller 2 R. A. Phillips.

Director: Courses A. F. Dunlop.

„ *Student Welfare* Miss M. E. Whitehorn, M.B.E.

„ *Visitors* R. M. Beavan.

CENTRAL DIVISION

<i>Controller</i>	..	..	..	R. Seymour, C.B.E.
<i>Director: Information</i>	..	..	..	Paul Reed.
„ <i>Law</i>	..	..	..	H. J. R. Lane.
„ <i>Secretariat</i>	Miss B. M. H. Tripp.

ARTS AND SCIENCE DIVISION

<i>Controller</i>	B. Kennedy-Cooke, M.C.
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ART GROUP

<i>Administrator</i>	B. Kennedy-Cooke, M.C.
<i>Editor: "Britam Today"</i>	R. A. Scott-James.
<i>Director: Drama</i>	..	..	..	Stephen Thomas.
„ <i>Fine Arts</i>	..	..	..	Mrs. K. L. Somerville.
„ <i>Music</i>	..	..	..	Miss S. Whinyates.

LITERATURE GROUP

<i>Administrator</i>	..	..	..	J. Hampden.
<i>Director: Books</i>	..	..	..	J. D. A. Barnicot.
„ <i>Book Exhibitions</i>	..	..	..	Miss R. A. Atkinson.
<i>Editor: "British Book News"</i>	..	..	..	Miss M. L. P. Bingham
<i>Director: Periodicals</i>	..	..	..	Miss D. J. Collihole
„ <i>Requests and Textbooks</i>	..	..	..	A. J. G. Broome.
„ <i>Reviews</i>	..	..	..	Mrs. R. O. Tickell.

PRESENTATION GROUP

<i>Administrator</i>	..	..	..	H. L. Ruston
<i>Director: Aids and Displays</i>	..	..	..	G. C. Inglefield.
„ <i>Films</i>	..	..	..	Miss C. Middleton.
„ <i>Publications</i>	..	..	..	L. Brander.
„ <i>Recorded Sound and Broad-</i> <i>casting Material</i>	..	..	..	Mrs. E. M. Denison.

SCIENCE GROUP

<i>Administrator</i>	..	..	..	E. Bolton-King.
<i>Director: Agriculture</i>	..	..	..	Dr. T. T. H. Verschoyle, M.C.
„ <i>Combined Sciences</i>	..	..	..	H. R. Mills.
„ <i>Medicine</i>	..	..	..	Dr. M. J. Suttill.

EDUCATION DIVISION

<i>Controller</i>	..	..	..	..	Dr. A. E. Morgan
<i>Director: General</i>	..	..	..	..	Professor T. H. Searls.
„ Lectures	..	..	..	..	D. E. Noel-Paton.
„ Students	..	..	..	..	W. A. Scarr.

ESTABLISHMENTS DIVISION

<i>Controller</i>	..	..	..	..	Sir Arthur Waugh, K.C.I.E. C.S.I.
<i>Director: Pay and Records</i>	..	..	..	..	J. W. Wilkinson.
„ Personnel	..	..	..	..	E. E. R. Church, O.B.E.

OFFICES SERVICES GROUP E. O. Springfield, O.B.E., M.C.

<i>Director: Premises</i>	..	..	..	..	E. Baker.
„ Reproduction and Distribution	..	..	..	..	P. C. Love.
„ Supplies and Dispatch	..	..	..	..	T. Read, M.B.E.
<i>Registrar</i>	..	..	..	..	A. Gibbs.

FINANCE DIVISION

<i>Controller</i>	..	..	..	..	Sir Edington Miller, K.B.E., C.M.G.
<i>Director: Accounts</i>	..	..	..	..	K. W. Jesty, M.B.E.
„ Audit	..	..	..	..	W. H. Roberts.
„ Budget and Control	..	..	..	..	L. A. Rose, O.B.E.

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR, 1947/48

I. OVERSEAS REGIONAL SERVICES

Staff, office accommodation, institutes and centres, subsidies to educational and cultural institutions, local travel and miscellaneous local expenditure.	£	£
(a) Commonwealth (including Burma) ..	25,959	
(b) Colonies (and Palestine)	204,136	
(c) Europe	750,643	
(d) Other foreign countries	£	
(i) Latin America	227,324	
(ii) Middle East ..	321,356	
(iii) Far East	77,861	
	<hr/>	626,541
		<hr/>
(e) H.Q. directing staff for above	1,607,279	
	36,068	
	<hr/>	1,643,347

2. HOME REGIONAL SERVICES

(a) Offices, centres and hostels outside London. Staff, accommodation, maintenance, local travel and miscellaneous local expenditure.		
Scotland	13,578	
Wales	5,660	
England N. (with N. Ireland)	53,846	
England, Midlands ..	37,231	
England, Southern ..	13,920	
	<hr/>	124,235
(b) Expenditure throughout U.K. on the following subjects, except for the use of accommodation, services, etc., under (a) above:		
(i) Courses for specialist groups from overseas.		

Home Regional Services (continued)

(ii) Visits to U.K. by individuals brought at Council's cost.		
(iii) Arrangements for selected individuals visiting U.K. at own cost or cost of overseas Governments, U.N. or U.N. specialised agencies or other authorities.		
(iv) Welfare of overseas students attending British universities and other places of higher study.		
(v) Overseas seamen, industrial trainees, apprentices, etc.	129,996	
(c) H.Q. directing staff.	6,592	
	<hr/>	260,823
TOTAL REGIONS		<hr/> 1,904,170

3. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND MATERIAL

(a) Lectures	17,635	
(b) Scholarships and bursaries	201,844	
(c) Interchange of University staffs between Commonwealth and other overseas countries and U.K. (travel costs only) and miscellaneous educational charges	12,136	
(d) General science, agriculture and medicine	34,124	
(e) Books, book exhibitions and B.C. Publications, and Overseas Press	160,512	
(f) Purchase and distribution to Council libraries and other institutions of technical, educational and general periodicals	67,730	
(g) Films	54,294	
(h) Visual aids (see 4c)	21,908	
(i) H.Q. directing staff (includes also directing of Arts [para. 4])	7,665	
	<hr/>	577,848

4. ARTS

(a) Drama; including subsidies or guarantee for Sadler's Wells Ballet and Covent Garden Opera Co. to continent and other special tours overseas	60,263	
(b) Music; includes cost of records and sheet music for overseas use, performing rights, and visits of British conductors and artists, also Recorded Sound and Broadcasting material	35,366	
(c) Visual; includes collection and arrangement of pictures for exhibition overseas, but excludes photographs and other visual material to illustrate U.K. life etc. for overseas display, and for educational purposes (see 3h)	72,147	
		<hr/> 167,776

5. COMMON SERVICES IN LONDON

(a) Travel, mainly overseas staff entitled to leave passages, postage, baggage, and carriage charges	165,916	
(b) Superannuation and Insurance	29,069	
(c) Miscellaneous charges, (Customs, Insurance, Rent and Installation of Telephones, Telegrams and Cables, Printing and Stationery, Medical charges, Advertisement of Vacancies, Staff Instruction Refresher Courses for Overseas Staff, Entertainment, Purchase of spares for Projectors and Epidiascopes, Legal Charges and other minor services).. .. .	58,199	
(d) Rents, maintenance and other accommodation services	88,351	
		<hr/> 341,535

6. HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

not assigned exclusively to above duties

(a) Chairman & Assistant Directors-General and personal staff	7,285
(b) Establishments Divn.	35,608
(c) Finance and Accounts	40,302
(d) Secretariat, Registry and Office Services	86,889
	<hr/>
	170,084
	<hr/>
	<u>£3,161,413</u>

The above figures give the expenditure, offset by revenue to the extent shown under the following heads:—

	£
Rents, Board and Lodging	27,946
Lectures, Courses, Teaching, Summer Schools	34,078
Students fees	71,134
Sales of Books and Publications	32,379
Sales of Cars and Equipment	13,998
Receipts from Advertisements	7,025
Canteens and hostels	19,255
Insurances and Compensations	4,056
Concerts, Theatrical Tours, Exhibitions, Recordings	32,356
Film Distribution and Cinema Hire	11,580
Profits on Exchange	2,222
Miscellaneous	18,572
	<hr/>
	<u>£274,601</u>

APPENDIX IV

BRITISH COUNCIL VISITORS, 1948-49

<i>Area from which the visitors came</i>	<i>Numbers financed wholly or partly by the Council</i>	<i>Not financed by the Council</i>			<i>Totals</i>		
		<i>Sponsored by Govern- ment Depts. UNO and UNO spec- ialised agencies</i>	<i>Individuals paying their own expenses</i>	<i>Group Visits</i>			
Colonies ..	36	.. 11	.. 9	.. 11	..	67	
Commonwealth ..	9	.. 14	.. 17	.. —	..	40	
Latin America ..	16	.. 1	.. 44	.. 32	..	93	
Middle East ..	22	.. —	.. 21	.. 14	..	57	
Far East ..	15	.. 13	.. 11	.. —	..	39	
East Europe ..	45	.. 32	.. 16	.. —	..	93	
Germany and Austria ..	25	.. 16	.. 5	.. —	..	46	
N.W. Europe ..	136	.. 3	.. 44	.. 158	..	341	
South Europe ..	32	.. 5	.. 25	.. 31	..	93	
TOTALS	336	.. 95	.. 192	.. 246	..	869	

Subjects studied by the visitors

Arts and Humanities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Science (including Agriculture and Engineering) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Social Services ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
							869

APPENDIX V

COURSES ORGANISED BY THE COUNCIL, 1948/49

<i>Subject and Centre</i>								<i>Members</i>
AGRICULTURE								
Aberdeen and London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Liverpool and London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
								15
GENERAL								
Cardiff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Exeter (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Richmond (Yorkshire)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
								82
EDUCATION AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE								
Birmingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Exeter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Liverpool(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Lumley Castle, Co. Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Southampton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
								319
ENGINEERING								
Birmingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
								9
FACTORY WELFARE								
Manchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
								17
MEDICAL								
Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
London and the Midlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
								37

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Durham .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Sandgate and London	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Witney and London (2)	..	..	..	..	..	18	
							<hr/> 31

SHIPBUILDING

Newcastle and Glasgow	..	..	..	..	..	16	
							<hr/> 16

SOCIAL WELFARE

Bristol .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Cardiff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
Edinburgh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Glasgow .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Manchester .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
Southampton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Stoke-on-Trent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
							<hr/> 102

TOWN PLANNING

Edinburgh and Glasgow	..	..	..	..	..	14	
Exeter and Plymouth	..	..	..	..	..	22	
							<hr/> 36

YOUTH CAMPS

Cockermouth, Cumberland	57	
Amber Valley, Derbyshire	38	
							<hr/> 95

TOTAL	..						<hr/> 759
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*COURSES WITH WHICH THE BRITISH COUNCIL WAS
ASSOCIATED*

<i>Subject and Centre</i>	<i>Members</i>
"British Institutions" for Folk University, Sweden. Londont	18
UNESCO-INFLA Summer School for Librarians, Manchester and London	47
"Social Services in Britain"; 1st Induction Course for UNSA Fellows, London	8
"Social Services in Britain"; 2nd Induction Course for UNSA Fellows, London	16
Social Pediatrics Course for UNICEF Fellows, London and Provinces	47
Week-End Course for American and Commonwealth Teachers, Stratford-upon-Avon	56
Week-End Induction Course for Dominion Teachers, London	100
	<hr/> 292

SUMMER SCHOOLS AT BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Members</i>
Birmingham	58
Leeds	38
London	122
Nottingham	51
Oxford	293
St. Andrews	84
Southampton	45
	<hr/> 691
	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>1,742</u>

APPENDIX VI

BRITISH COUNCIL VACATION COURSES, 1948/49

(For overseas students at United Kingdom Universities)

<i>Subject and Centre</i>								<i>Members</i>
INDUSTRY								
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Birmingham (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
EDUCATION								
Dartington Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
MUSIC AND DRAMA								
Edinburgh (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
LITERARY								
Stratford-upon-Avon (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
London (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
SCOTLAND AND ITS PEOPLE								
Edinburgh (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Aberdeen (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Auchendennan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
WALES AND ITS PEOPLE								
Snowdonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cardiff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Bangor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Harlech	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Horton, Gower Peninsula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
NORTHERN IRELAND AND ITS PEOPLE								
Correymeela	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
THE ISLE OF MAN AND ITS PEOPLE								
Douglas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

APPENDIX VII

OVERSEAS LECTURE TOURS

(Some of these lecturers had travelled independently to the countries concerned and offered their services to the Council while there).

	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Countries Visited</i>
Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie	Town and Country Planning	Australia
Professor E. N. da C. Andrade	Isaac Newton ..	Denmark
Dr. C. H. Andrewes	The Common Cold ..	Hungary
Sir Leigh Ashton	Unesco	Greece
*Professor W. T. Astbury ..	Biomolecular Structure	Belgium
N. B. Bagenal	Fruit Cultivation ..	Portugal
Professor E. J. Baker	Scientific Research ..	Austria
*Professor J. H. Baxter ..	History	Belgium
T. A. Hamilton-Baynes ..	Juvenile Delinquency	Egypt, Syria, Turkey
H. L. Beales	British Social History	Czechoslovakia
Miss P. Bedells	British Ballet	Belgium
Lennox Berkeley	Modern British Music	France
Anthony Bertram	William Blake; English Architecture	Finland, Nor- way, Sweden
John Betjeman	Victorian Architecture	Eire
Dr. Peter Bishop	Endocrinology ..	Spain
Richard Bishop	Drama in Education	Denmark
Professor P. M. S. Blackett	Cosmic Rays ..	Italy
*Professor G. E. Blackman ..	Plant Control	Belgium
Professor A. Blunt	The Royal Collection of Pictures	France
	William Blake ..	Holland
	British Painting ..	Portugal

*University Exchange Lecturers under the Anglo-Belgian Cultural Convention.

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Countries Visited</i>
Miss Elizabeth Bowen ..	The English Novel in the 20th Century The Technique of the Novel	Hungary
G. R. Bull	Local Government ..	Iraq, Sudan
Allan Bullock ..	Modern History ..	Austria
St. John Dudley Buxton ..	Orthopaedic Surgery	Greece
*Professor H. B. Charlton ..	Shakespearian Tragedy	Belgium
J. T. Chesterman ..	Chest Surgery ..	Italy
Dr. G. E. Coates ..	Chemistry	Spain
Professor R. Cruikshank ..	Medicine	Belgium, Holland
Dr. Marc Daniels ..	Medicine	Poland
	Tuberculosis	Czechoslovakia
Mrs. Hélène Dash ..	English Rural Life ..	France
*Professor S. J. Davies ..	Gas Turbines	Belgium
Miss M. B. Denny ..	Nursery Education ..	Czechoslovakia
Miss Aileen Dickins ..	Anaesthetics	Denmark
	Ante-Natal Care ..	
Mrs. D. Dobson ..	Women Magistrates ..	Egypt
	English Family Life ..	
Professor E. C. Dodds ..	Endocrinology ..	Spain
Professor O. M. Dunlop ..	Medicine	Poland
Mrs. E. M. Dyson ..	Britain To-day ..	Denmark
	Some British Plays ..	
Clough Williams-Ellis ..	Architecture	Iraq, Malta, Syria
	Town Planning ..	
*H. L. Elvin	Adult Education ..	Norway
Professor V. C. A. Ferraro ..	Solar Magnetism ..	Belgium
Dr. F. A. Freeth ..	Chemistry	Sweden
Eric Gillet	British Films	Sweden
	Broadcasting	

*University Exchange Lecturers under the Anglo-Belgian Cultural Convention.

			<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Countries Visited</i>
Sir Harold Gillies	..	..	Plastic Surgery	Yugoslavia
Dr. A. H. Gordon	..	..	Protein Chemistry	Czechoslovakia
Mrs. Ayrton Gould, M.P.	..	..	Social Services	Italy
Cecil Gould	..	..	English 17th Century Architecture	Holland
Milner Gray	..	..	Design in Industry	Australia, N.Z.
*P. Grierson	..	..	Coinage	Belgium
W. R. Grist	..	..	Anthony Trollope	Sweden
Dr. A. Guillaume	..	..	British Oriental Studies	Middle East
Professor A. Haddow	..	..	Cancerology	Italy
Lord Hailey	..	..	Colonial Development	Norway
Professor V. T. Harlow	..	..	Colonial History	B.W.I.
Mrs. Jacquetta Hawkes	..	..	Archaeology	Portugal
Philip Hendy	..	..	Painting	Spain
Basil Henriques	..	..	Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency	Sweden
Miss Georgie Henschel	..	..	British Ballet	Finland
G. V. B. Herford	..	..	Pest Control	Middle East
Dr. L. C. Hill	..	..	Local Government	B.W. Africa
Professor H. P. Himsworth	..	..	Diseases of the Liver	France
Professor W. G. Holford	..	..	Town Planning	Italy
Dr. Barbara Holmes	..	..	Radiotherapeutics	Hungary
E. J. Holt	..	..	British Sport	Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey
			London Olympic Games	
Gerard Hopkins	..	..	The Novel in England	France
Alderman H. Hynd M.P.	..	..	Art and Education in Industrial Britain	France
Alan Ivimey	..	..	The English Scene	Denmark
C. Jackson	..	..	N.U.S. Debating Team	India, Pakistan
S. Jenkins	..	..
J. B. Joll	..	..	Modern British History	Austria

*University Exchange Lecturers under the Anglo-Belgian Cultural Convention.

		<i>Subject</i>	<i>Countries Visited</i>
Alan Pryce-Jones .. ..	..	Contemporary English Literature	Belgium, France Holland
Sir Harold Spencer-Jones ..	..	Astronomy	Poland
Sir Lancelot Keay .. ..	..	Planning of Central Urban Areas	Holland
		Georgian Architecture	
Professor Earl J. King ..	..	Medicine	Norway
James Laver .. ..	..	Theatrical Design ..	Austria
Bernard Leach .. ..	..	Ceramics	Scandinavia
Kenneth Lindsay, M.P. ..	..	Education in Britain	Norway
L. B. Lister .. ..	..	British Press	B.W.I.
Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale ..	..	Crystallography: Dia- monds	Scandinavia
P. H. B. Lyon .. ..	..	Education	Australia, N.Z.
Dr. F. C. Macintosh .. ..	..	Physiology	Hungary
Dr. Jean Mackintosh .. ..	..	Child Health	Persia
Sir Eric Maclagan .. ..	..	Fine Arts	Canada
A. MacLellan .. ..	..	N.U.S. Debating Team	India, Pakistan
Miss E. E. P. MacManus ..	..	Nursing Services ..	Turkey
G. H. MacNab .. ..	..	Medicine	Poland
V. Mallinson .. ..	..	Education in England	Belgium
Miss V. Markham .. ..	..	Social Security	France
Professor T. H. Marshall ..	..	Sociology	Norway
T. Martin .. ..	..	Davy and Faraday ..	France
Michael Middleton .. ..	..	Modern British Art ..	Sweden
Lord Moran .. ..	..	Health Services	Turkey
Professor L. J. Mordell ..	..	Mathematics	Czechoslovakia, Holland, Sweden, Hungary
Charles Morgan .. ..	..	The Artist in the Com- munity	France
John Newsom .. ..	..	Recent Developments in English Education	France
Matthew Norgate .. ..	..	Recent British Films ..	France

	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Countries Visited</i>
Professor R. G. W. Norrish ..	Some New Effects of Light on the Com- bustion of Hydro- carbons	France
Derek Patmore	British Culture ..	
H. L. Bryant Peers	British Films	Finland
Professors R. Peers	Adult Education ..	B.W.I.
Professor R. A. Peters ..	Biochemistry ..	Italy
A. E. Porritt	Surgery	Hungary
*Professor M. H. L. Pryce ..	Magnetic Resonances The Mass-centre in Relativity	Belgium
Professor J. T. Randall ..	Science in Relation to Industry	
R. W. Raven	Cancer Surgery ..	Norway, Sweden
Professor W. J. B. Riddell ..	Colour Vision in In- dustry	Italy
Professor E. K. Rideal ..	Davy and Faraday ..	Czechoslovakia
Bailie V. M. Robertson ..	Social Services ..	
Miss D. Neville-Rolfe ..	Social Services ..	France
Dr. R. L. Smith-Rose ..	Radar	B.W.I.
Dr. John Rothenstein ..	Painting	East Africa, Egypt, Sudan
A. L. Rowse	The Spirit of English History	Sweden
Bertrand Russell	Ethics of Power ..	Italy
Sir E. John Russell	Culture and the State	Denmark
Humfrey Searle	Agricultural Research	
Edward A. A. Shackleton, M.P.	Contemporary British composers	Norway
	Polar Exploration ..	Poland
	Life of a British M.P.	Belgium
		Austria

*University Exchange Lecturers under the Anglo-Belgian Cultural Convention.

	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Countries Visited</i>
J. F. Shipley	Davy and Faraday ..	France
Dr. H. Shaw	"	"
C. J. Hay-Shaw	Fine Arts	South Africa
Robert Speaight	Shakespeare	France, Greece
Professor W. Starkie	Drama Folklore	Austria, Italy
Professor G. Stephenson	Town-Planning	France
Sir Ronald Storrs	T. E. Lawrence	Denmark, Finland, Sweden
	The Four Greatest Books	
Dr. Margaret Tod	Radiotherapy	
		Argentina, Uruguay
*Professor E. B. Verny	Pharmacology	Belgium
	Renal Secretion	Finland
Professor R. D. Waller	Adult Education	Italy
John Watson	Juvenile Delinquency	Italy
The Duke of Wellington	Aspects of British Life in Paris	France
*Professor J. A. Westrup	British Music in the 17th Century	Belgium
	Vaughan Williams	
Miss Victoria Sackville-West	Literature	Spain
A. E. Whiffing	Artificial Limbs	Greece
Professor J. H. C. Whitehead	Mathematics	Poland
Professor F. C. Wilkinson	Dentistry	Hungary
Mrs. W. E. Williams	Social Services	Denmark
Dr. G. Willoughby	Social Security	France
C. H. Wilson	British Constitution	France
Dr. G. S. Wilson	Laboratory Services under the National Health Act	Czechoslovakia
Professor B. A. Wortley	Public Policy in English Law	Belgium

*University Exchange Lecturers under the Anglo-Belgian Cultural Convention.

APPENDIX VIII

LIST OF UNIVERSITY POSTS SUPPORTED BY THE BRITISH COUNCIL

(as at March 31st, 1949)

A. FULL-TIME POSTS

AUSTRIA

Graz and Innsbruck Universities.. Lecturer in Modern History
Vienna University.. .. Lecturer in Modern History

CHILE

Valparaiso Technical University.. Lecturer in Electrotechnics
Valparaiso Technical University.. Lecturer in Physics

CHINA

Amoy University Professor of English
*Ginling Women's College .. Lecturer in English
*Lingnan University Lecturer in English
National Anwei University .. Lecturer in English
Nankai University Professor of English
Peking National University .. Professor of English
Peking Normal College Lecturer in English
Shanghai (Fuh Tan) University Professor of English

DENMARK

Copenhagen University Lecturer in English

EGYPT

Alexandria University Professor of English

FINLAND

Abo Academy and Turku University Lecturer in English
Helsinki University Lecturer in English
Helsinki University Lecturer in English

GERMANY

Berlin Technical University .. Lecturer in English
Bonn University Lecturer in English
Cologne University Professor of Political Science
Göttingen University Lecturer in English
Hamburg University Lecturer in English

*Post vacant on 31st March, 1949

*Kiel University	..	..	Lecturer in English
Mainz University	..	..	Lecturer in English
Münster University	..	..	Lecturer in Modern History
GREECE			
Athens University	..	..	Professor of English
Salonika University	..	..	Lecturer in English
HUNGARY			
Budapest University	..	..	Professor of English
*Debrecen University	..	..	Lecturer in English
LEBANON			
American University, Beirut	..	..	Professor of English
American University, Beirut	..	..	Professor of Mathematics
American University, Beirut	..	..	Professor of Physics
American University, Beirut	..	..	Lecturer in English
NETHERLANDS			
Amsterdam University	..	..	Lecturer in English
Groningen University	..	..	Lecturer in English
TURKEY			
Ankara University	..	..	Professor of Applied Mathematics
Ankara University	..	..	Professor of Geology
Ankara University	..	..	Lecturer in English
*Istanbul University	..	..	Professor of English
Istanbul University	..	..	Professor of Classical Philology
Istanbul University	..	..	Professor of Mathematics
Istanbul University	..	..	Professor of Physical Chemistry
Istanbul Technical University	..	..	Professor of Naval Architecture

B. PART-TIME POSTS

BRAZIL

Belo Horizonte University	..	Lecturer in English
Rio de Janeiro Catholic University	..	Lecturer in English
Sao Paulo University	..	Professor of English

CHILE

University of Chile (Pedagogic Institute)	..	Lecturer in English
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*Post vacant on 31st March, 1949

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bratislava University	Professor of English
Brno University	..	..	Lecturer in English
Charles University, Prague	..	..	Lecturer in English Language Teaching
Charles University, Prague	..	..	Lecturer in English Literature
Charles University, Prague	..	..	Lecturer in English Scientific Terminology
Charles University, Prague	Lecturer in Phonetics

HUNGARY

Budapest University	Lecturer in English
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ITALY

Bologna University	Lecturer in English
Florence University	Lecturer in the Faculty of Education
Padua University	..	..	Associate Professor of English
Padua University	..	..	Lecturer in English
Milan Catholic University	..	..	Lecturer in English
Palermo University	..	..	Professor of Anglo-Saxon Studies
Rome University	..	..	Lecturer in the Faculty of Education
Rome University	..	..	Lecturer in the Faculty of Education
Turin University	..	..	Lecturer in the Faculty of Commerce

PORTUGAL

Lisbon School of Economics and Finance			Lecturer in English
Coimbra University	..	..	Lecturer in English

PERSIA

Tehran University	..	..	Lecturer in English
Tehran University	..	..	Lecturer in English
Tabriz University	Lecturer in English

SPAIN

Madrid University	Professor of English
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TURKEY

Ankara University	Professor of English
Istanbul University	Lecturer in English
Istanbul University	..	..	Lecturer in English

